Weather

Threatening weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 86.9 and the minimum 74.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 90.7 and 78.1.

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted
to Progress in China

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GOVERNMENT ACTS AS COAL PROBLEM GROWS MORE GRAVE

Lloyd George Is Actively Intervening; Strikes Are Spreading

SHORTAGE IS FELT

Allowance To Homes Cut And Railways May Have To Reduce Service

NEW OFFER MADE

Miners Agree To Consider Proposal Dealing With Piece Rate Wages

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 24.—Mr. Lloyd George is now actively intervening in the coal strike. He interviewed the leading coal owners in Downing Street yesterday evening.

The coal shortage is beginning to be felt in London. The Controller has announced that no household will be allowed more than two cwt. weekly.

The railway executive has ordered the railway managers to prepare for a possible reduction of twenty percent in all passenger and goods services on Monday. Holiday makers have been warned of the danger of being stranded and the race specials have been suspended.

Strikes Are Spreading

It is reported that 30,000 miners have struck in Derbyshire and 23,000 in Nottingham.

200,000 textile-workers were idle in Leeds at the end of the week.

A mob of 3,000 in the Wigan district forced the closing of the pits. Troops are arriving in the disturbed districts but it is emphasised that they will be solely employed in protecting the pumpers.

The conference that was held between Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. A. Bonar Law, Sir Robert Horne and Sir Auckland Geddes, representing the Government, and the Executive of the Miners' Federation at Downing Street today lasted two and a half hours.

The agreed statement subsequently issued states that the Government made an offer on a new basis for piece rate wages in accordance with the ten percent reduction of the output under the Sankey Report whereby the workers will not suffer a loss in their earnings.

Will Consider Offer

The Miners' Federation agreed to consider the offer.

In a statement in the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law said that the coal situation is unchanged except for an increase in the number of strikers in Notts. The Government made clear to the Miners' Executive with regard to piece rates that the Sankey report must be adhered to and the average of ten percent must be the basis of any arrangement. The Government are doing their best to deal with the industrial situation. They are well aware that a number of people, not very large, are aiming at the destruction of our whole social and political system and doing their best to foment discontent. The Government would use its whole force to protect the people from any undue pressure and would do whatever seemed effective with regard to agitators and, with regard to profiteering, it would take whatever action was possible before the committee on the subject reported.

Reports are that the strike of port workers at Liverpool has resulted in the stoppage of traffic. 200 ships, including the Olympic, are imprisoned at the docks.

Danish Prince In U.S. To Study American Customs

Prince Aage of Denmark

Prince Aage, son of the King of Denmark, arrived in New York recently aboard the transport America. The Prince will tour the country and study American customs. His elder brother, Prince Axel, visited America a year ago. During the voyage the Prince received his first Yankee lesson. Several American army officers, who hobnobbed with the Prince, taught him to play poker. The Prince said it was immaterial whether he won or lost, as to learn such a thrilling game was worth any price. While in the United States he will visit West Point, Annapolis, Mount Vernon and the larger cities. He hopes to do as much toward cementing the friendship between Denmark and the United States as did his elder brother. The Prince celebrated his twenty-second birthday on board the America.

Riots In Washington Believed Suppressed

Troops Are Patrolling City And Authorities Think Trouble Is Over

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, July 24.—No further racial riots have occurred. Many troops are patrolling the city. The authorities believe the trouble is ended.

FRENCH LABOR OFFICIAL TELLS THINGS AIMED AT

Present Changes, He Says, Are Evolution Rather Than Revolution

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, July 25.—The General Secretary of the French General Confederation of Labor defines the pending changes necessary to benefit labor as evolution rather than revolution, calling for an evolutionary revolution not in the interests of one class, but for the equalising of social rights and making an end to exploitation by social parasites.

FRANCE GIVES EQUALITY TO COLORED CITIZENS

Action Taken By Deputies Is Outgrowth Of Activities Of U.S. Military Police

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, July 26.—After a debate in the Chamber of Deputies on an interpellation relating to cases of ill-treatment of French colored soldiers by the United States military police, a resolution was passed affirming the equality of all colored citizens, declaring them entitled to the protection of the law, and calling upon the Government to inflict appropriate punishment and to prosecute any breach of the law by whomsoever committed. The resolution was passed unanimously.

TYPHOON OFF LOOCHOOS

A wireless message received in Shanghai last night said that a violent typhoon was raging northwest of the Loochoos. It did not say which direction the typhoon was headed but that it was expected to recurve. There is very rough weather on the Eastern seas.

Admiral Gleaves Named To Command Asiatic Fleet Under Navy Reorganisation

Full Admirals Assigned To All Three American Fleets; Vice Admiral Rodgers To Remain; U.S.S. Albany Here From Vladivostok

Reorganisation of the United States Navy for peace-time training will bring a full admiral, Albert Gleaves, to the command of the Asiatic Fleet. Vice Admiral William L. Rodgers, now in command of the Asiatic Fleet, will be second in command. Full admirals have also been designated to command the Atlantic and Pacific fleets, it was learned yesterday. Admiral Henry B. Wilson heads the Pacific Fleet and the command of the Atlantic Fleet goes to Admiral Hugh Rodman, who was commander of the American battleships operating with the British Grand Fleet during the war.

Admiral Gleaves, who comes to the Asiatic Fleet, was in command of the cruiser and transport force of the navy and had charge of the operation of protection of the large force of naval troops which gained the admiration of the world in the successful transportation of the American army to Europe during the war and the return of United States troops when the war came to a close.

More men of war are to be assigned to the Asiatic Fleet and although the makeup of the augmenting force has not yet been announced, it is learned that some destroyers will be sent to the Far East.

Rizal To Be Sent To East

The destroyer Rizal, presented to the United States by the Government and people of the Philippine Islands, is one of the new ships to come to the Asiatic Fleet.

The new Pacific Fleet, comprising some 200 naval craft including six superdreadnoughts and 30 destroyers will have its main base at Puget Sound. The U. S. S. New Mexico is Admiral Rodman's flagship.

Secretary of Navy Josephus Daniels is to meet the fleet at San Diego on August 7, will board one of the warships and accompany the detachment to be sent to Hawaii where the great drydock at Pearl Harbor Naval Station is to be formally taken over by the Government.

Secretary Daniels' statement on the reorganisation of the navy, printed in New York papers, is as follows:

Secretary Daniels' Statement

"The principal activity of the American navy in the great war has been completed and it now becomes necessary to put the ships of the navy in such effective organisations where the training will be carried out during time of peace so as to always keep the navy as a whole ready for any military duty which may arise.

"During the war the one mission of the navy was to operate against the common enemy of America and the Allied nations of Europe. In carrying out this mission the ships of the navy were so organised and distributed as to best accomplish the purpose. The peace time training of the navy requires an organisation whereby the units are well balanced and of proper size to permit the most efficient administration. The interest of the navy personnel must be kept keen and alive and the ships must be so distributed as to meet this condition. The units of the organisation have been so disposed that when the entire navy is called to operate together requirements of fleet tactics and maneuvers can be properly made.

"The ships of the navy in the new organisations will be as follows:

"1. The United States Atlantic fleet.

"2. The United States Pacific fleet.

"3. The United States Asiatic fleet.

"The battle ships of the navy will be equally distributed between the Atlantic and Pacific fleets and practically an equal number of ships of other classes will be assigned to these fleets. These will include cruisers, destroyers, submarines, mine laying ships, supply ships,

(Continued on Page 3)

Clemenceau Gets New Vote Of Confidence

Action Of Deputies Follows Debate On Government's Financial Policy

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, July 25.—M. Clemenceau has won another vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies following a debate on financial policy, the figures being 304 votes against 134.

The Minister of Finance said that the Government's Taxation Budget amounts to 1,000,862,000 francs.

Poincare And Foch Pay Visit To Liege

President Recalling Tragic Days Presents City With Cross Of Legion

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, July 25.—The tour of President Poincare ended in remarkable scenes of enthusiasm at Liege, where President Poincare, recalling the tragic days of 1914, presented the city with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

President Poincare was presented with a gold commemoration medal and Marshal Foch with a sword of honor.

Harbin Rail Strike Grows More Serious

Engine Drivers Join Walkout But Switchmen Remain At Posts With Guards

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, July 26.—The engine drivers have joined the strike. However, as the guards and switchmen are not striking it is hoped the Administration will be able to persuade some of the engine drivers to keep the principal trains running.

Prince Of Wales Will Visit United States

Invitation President Wilson Extended Is Accepted By King George

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 24.—His Majesty, King George, has accepted President Wilson's invitation to the Prince of Wales to visit America as the guest of the Government on the termination of his Canadian visit about October 31.

COMMONS HEARS REPORT OF EGYPTIAN SITUATION

Number Of Natives, Europeans, Officers And Men Killed And Wounded Announced

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 24.—In the House of Commons today, during question time, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth stated that General Sir Edmund Allenby, Acting High Commissioner in Egypt, reported that in the recent disturbances in Egypt there were 800 natives killed and 1,600 wounded, thirty-one European and other civilians killed and thirty-five wounded and twenty-nine officers and men killed and one hundred and fourteen wounded.

3,700 natives have been sentenced in connection with the disturbances, most of them receiving short sentences of imprisonment but including 39 sentences of death and twenty-seven sentences to penal servitude for life.

The military courts ended on July 15 in view of the complete restoration of tranquillity in Egypt. Sir Edmund Allenby states that he is remitting three months of the sentences imposed by the military courts and releasing persons interned on political grounds.

Head Of Austrian Delegation Leaving Conference At St. Germain

Dr Renner at St Germain

Dr. Karl Renner, head of the Austrian Peace Mission, photographed leaving the palace at St. Germain after the conference during which the Austrians were handed the Allied peace terms.

CANADIANS PUNISHED FOR AFFAIR AT EPSOM

Of Seven Indicted Following Death Of Police Sergeant Two Get Sentences

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 24.—Seven Canadians were indicted in connection with the death of Sergeant Green who was in charge of the police station at Epsom on June 19. Two were discharged and five were convicted of unlawfully and riotously assembling together and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment without hard labor.

FRANCE TAKES ACTION ON PASSPORT QUESTION

They Are To Be Issued After August 1 And Be Good For One Year

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, July 26.—After August 1 passports available for a year will be issued to French citizens desirous of travelling abroad and will not have to be presented on each journey for French vise.

MERCHANT FOUND DEAD IN BED AT PALACE HOTEL

Mr. J. H. Mendelsohn Of Dairen, Well Known Here Is Victim Of Apoplexy

Mr. Joseph Herman Mendelsohn, Russian resident of Dairen, was found dead in his bed at the Palace Hotel at 8:20 o'clock last night. The cause is given as apoplexy. He had been under the care of Dr. Arthur G. Berzin for the last few days and the physician was with him nearly all Tuesday night. Dr. Berzin, who called to see the patient at ten o'clock last night, said that he had been dead some hours. The dead man was last seen at tiffin time.

Mr. Mendelsohn is a Russian merchant and has been in Shanghai several times in the past year. He was here early in the month with his wife, later returning to Dairen and coming to Shanghai last Monday. He is between 40 and 45 years of age and is well known here among the Russian business community.

Dr. Berzin called to see Mr. Mendelsohn at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. He was then apparently improving. When a hotel boy called at room 309 at 8:15 o'clock last night, he received no answer.

The boy then sent for Manager O. H. Smith, who found Mr. Mendelsohn dead in bed. Mr. Smith immediately notified the Central Police. Chief Detective Officer William Armstrong, Detectives York, Sullivan, Schmidt and Reeves and Sergeant Robertson were sent to the Palace Hotel and the Russian Consular authorities were notified, the latter ordering the removal of the body to the mortuary following an investigation by the detectives. There will probably be an inquest this morning.

Mr. Mendelsohn leaves a widow and three children in Dairen.

FREE RICE DISTRIBUTION PLANNED IN HONGKONG

Preliminary Contribution Of $10,000 Is Announced At Tungwah Hospital

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, July 30.—A meeting of the Tungwah Hospital yesterday noted a preliminary sum of $10,000 with which to establish depots in ten of the most populous districts of Hongkong and Kowloon, including Dumbbell Island, for the free distribution of rice congee to the poor classes.

The Committee hope to raise a subscription to continue the relief.

DEATHS IN SETTLEMENT INCREASED LAST WEEK

Ninety-Five Chinese Residents Victims Of Epidemic; Six Foreign Cases Reported

Six cases of acute diarrhoea, described as being of choleraic type but not caused by cholera vibrio, are reported among the foreign community in the Health Officer's return of disease of last week. The report records 95 deaths from the disease among the resident Chinese population for the same period.

In view of the prevalence of choleraic diarrhoea the Municipal Council has issued a notification requesting the public to observe carefully the provisions of the public health notice, copies of which, in English and Chinese, may be obtained from the Health Office. Particular attention is directed to the matter of food, a summarised rule of safety being "eat and drink nothing that has not been recently cooked or otherwise sterilised."

LANGUAGE WORK AWARDS ARE MADE AT HONGKONG

Certificates Are Presented By School Conducted By Chamber Of Commerce

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, July 30.—Yesterday evening the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce presented certificates of proficiency to the successful candidates of the Chamber's Chinese Language School.

S. H. Dodwell, on behalf of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, congratulated the students on the excellent result achieved. He said it was time we abandoned the idea that the English language would take us to the uttermost parts of the earth. There are many places—and China is one of them—where with English alone we were apt only to scratch the surface when we ought to be working in the lower levels where opportunites were greater.

PEACE DECLARED WITH GERMANY IN BILL AT PEKING

Mandate Will Be Issued After Measure Goes Through Senate

TO NOTIFY BERLIN

Reasons To Be Given Why China Refused To Sign Treaty

CURZON IS HEARD

In Dealing With Treaty Before Lords He Talks Of Ex-Kaiser

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, July 29.—The House of Representatives discusses a Bill declaring peace with Germany on Friday. The Bill will be dealt with by the Senate on Saturday or Monday, after which the Government will issue a mandate on the subject, at the same time informing Germany through a neutral Power of China's desire to resume a state of peace with Germany.

Subsequently the Chinese Government will inform the German Government of the reasons why China refused to sign the Treaty and lodged a protest against the Shantung clauses.

To Resume Relations

The question of a resumption of economic and commercial relations with Germany is now receiving the careful consideration of the Government.

The Chinese Delegation in Paris has telegraphed to the Peking Government pointing out that the Treaty of Peace with Germany was ratified by the British Parliament on July 21 and came into force immediately. Moreover, steps are already being taken by Great Britain to appoint an ambassador and to revise commercial treaties with Germany. The Chinese Delegation therefore urges the necessity of concluding peace with Germany as soon as possible.

Date To Be Fixed

According to the Chinese press the Bill submitted to Parliament dealing with the proposed declaration of peace with Germany repeats the mandate issued recently explaining why the Chinese Delegates in Paris refused to sign the Peace Treaty and states that all other Associated Powers have concluded peace with Germany and that China, as one of the Allied nations, desires to stand in the same position. July 28 has been selected as the day for a general declaration of peace and the Chinese Government, therefore, intends also to declare peace with Germany on that date.

It is reported that the Chinese Government has decided to appoint Wang Ching-chi, of the Waichiaopu, who is at present in Europe, as Chinese representative on the special committee that is being appointed in Paris to deal with the Boxer Indemnity question.

House Of Lords Discusses Trial Of Former Kaiser

(Reuter's Service)

London, July 24.—In the House of Lords today, at the second reading of the Peace Treaty, Lord Curzon stated he disagreed with the view that the trial of the ex-Kaiser might attract support to him.

Comparing the ex-Kaiser with condemned Sovereigns in history, he said there was something picturesque about Charles the First; something grand and almost heroic in the intellectual scope and imagination of Napoleon, but a man who not only was guilty of the atrocities of the War but who ignominiously fled the country immediately it was in difficult circumstances was a man who could not be imagined as a hero or a martyr. His presence just over the German border might be a political danger. All the Allies believed the ex-Emperor of Germany more than any other individual was responsible for the shocking breach of faith whereby the War began. He more than any other man was responsible for the terrible crimes which disfigured the War and upon his shoulders for evermore rested the burden of the appalling calamity which had overtaken the world.

Ex-Kaiser's Speeches

The ex-Kaiser hitherto had always emphasised the commanding nature of his position. It was difficult from the tenor of his speeches to estimate whether he was regarding himself as a special protege of the Almighty or whether the Almighty was under his special patronage. Such a man ought to be tried, judged, and, if guilty punished. The difficulties of holding the trial had been exaggerated. The final decision with regard to the place of trial had not been taken. If it took place in Great Britain, it did not follow that London would be the place selected.

Earl Curzon said that France had had a bitter experience in this War and also on more than one previous occasion. Her Eastern frontiers were singularly defenceless. She had seen them, without any provocation and almost without warning, over-run by the forces of a powerful enemy. In the future the League of Nations would provide protection against such an outrage, but for the moment the League was not finally or firmly constituted and therefore France desired the protection which the Treaty afforded. The real test of the Treaty was whether it was an instrument leading to the peace of Europe and the world. In his opinion no one could hesitate to answer in the affirmative and he was pleased and almost surprised at the absolute unanimity with which this very great undertaking had been accepted by every section of public opinion in this country.

Treaty Passes All Stages

London, July 24.—In the House of Lords today, the peace treaty was passed through all stages unanimously.

The Anglo-French Treaty bill passed all stages without discussion amid cheers.

Conference Is Important

Paris, July 26.—Great importance is attached in Paris to the meeting of the Inter-Allied Economic Council which is taking place in London on the 28th, at which the Ministers of Reconstitution and Supplies will represent France.

The whole question of dear living in France due on the fall in the value of the franc and the lack of French freightage, arrangements are being made for an extra number of ships to be placed at the disposal of France.

Bulgarian Question

Paris, July 25.—The question has again been raised whether or not Bulgaria is to have an outlet on the Aegean Sea. Greece is claiming the whole of Western Thrace, which would bar Bulgaria from a direct outlet to the sea.

France and England are inclined to favor the Greek claims while the United States seems to favor those of Bulgaria.

Nile Will Be Returned To Trans-Pacific Run

Steamer Used As British Transport Again To Be Operated By China Mail

The steamship Nile, for the last three years used as a transport by the British Government, will be returned to the China Mail Steamship Company for operation on the San Francisco-Hongkong run. The Nile arrives at Hongkong late in August with coolies and will then go into drydeck for refitting.

The Nile will make the first trans-Pacific trip for the China Mail late in December. The steamer was formerly owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

South Wants Peace, North Is Assured

Li Yao-han Tells Aspirations Of Canton In Interview With President

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, July 30.—Li Yao-han, one of the Southern delegates to the Internal Peace Conference, is at present in Peking. He was received in audience by the President recently and expressed to him the eagerness of the South for the resumption of the peace negotiations.

In some quarters it is stated that Li Yao-han is desirous of obtaining the appointment of Chief Southern Delegate, which Tang Shao-yi is anxious to resign.

Ad Men Hear Paper On China Trade Marks

Mr. W. B. Kennett Gives Interesting Address Before Advertising Club

The Advertising Club of China met at the Carlton Cafe last evening to listen to an interesting paper on "Trade Marks and Copyright in China" by Mr. W. B. Kennett.

Mr. Kennett treated the subject in comprehensive fashion, dealing with the absence of ordinary legal protection in the matter of commercial marks and describing the methods customary among the Chinese for obtaining relief. The paper was followed by a discussion on the subject and the meeting ended with a brief business session. Mr. A. R. Hager, president of the Club, occupied the chair during the meeting.

SHIPPING BOARD SELLING ITS WOODEN STEAMERS

Consulate Here Advised Of Terms On Which Purchasers May Bid For Vessels

The United States Shipping Board is negotiating the sale of its wooden vessels, according to advices received by United States Consul-General Thomas Sammons.

The ships average from 3,500 to 4,700 tons deadweight, the advices state, and the Shipping Board is making the following stipulations of sale:

Full amount of the purchase price in cash on delivery of the steamer;

50 percent of the amount of purchase price on delivery of the steamer and the balance paid in quarter-annual payments over a period of eighteen months;

25 percent of the amount of the purchase price on delivery of the steamer and the balance paid in quarter-annual payments over a period of thirty-six months.

The larger the amount of cash paid on delivery, the less the amount per deadweight ton which will be considered favorably by the Board. The usual contract for time purchases of steamers will be used, stipulating that purchasers shall pay 5 percent interest on deferred payments and shall keep the vessel fully insured. The registry of the vessels may be transferred to a foreign flag, but only after the purchase price has been fully paid.

Although the Shipping Board is not in a position to name the exact price at which these vessels can be purchased on any of the arrangements, recent sales in America would indicate that G.$100 per deadweight ton on the cash basis; G.$110 per deadweight ton on the basis of 50 percent cash on delivery, balance in 18 months, and G.$125 per deadweight ton on the basis of 25 percent cash on delivery, balance within three years, would be favorably considered.

The necessary procedure is simply the sending of bids to the office of the Secretary at Washington, quoting the price that is being bid and giving information as to the responsibility of the prospective purchasers. The United States Shipping Board may be communicated with for further particulars and specifications and blue prints may be examined at the Shipping Office of the Consulate-General here.

Inspections may be made of these vessels, the announcement states, on application to the Paris offices of the Shipping Board, Hotel Crillon, 4 Place de la Concord, or prospectivve purchasers may appoint an American representative who will be able to arrange inspections of this type of steamer now in America by applying to the New York office of the Board at Room 415, 135 Broadway, New York City.

Thirty-one steamers were listed under date of June 12 last as being en route to European ports.

BRITISH AT ARCHANGEL REPORT RUSSIAN MUTINY

General Ironside Is Said To Control Situation After Repulsing Attack

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 24.—A communique from Archangel states:

A mutiny among the Russians on the Onega front has occurred, due to Bolshevik propaganda. The Russians handed over the front and the town to the enemy.

On the railway front, the Bolshevists attacked the British when they were taking over the line from mutineers. The enemy were repulsed. General Ironside now controls the situation and the fresh British volunteers are believed to be equal to the perilous task.

London, July 24.—An Archangel communique reports:

The situation everywhere is stabilised excepting on the Onega Front where the enemy hold the town the whole of the river. The Russians on the railway front who became disaffected have been withdrawn. The troops on other fronts have shown no signs of discontent.

Casualties Are Reported

London, July 23.—In the House of Commons today, during question time, Mr. H. W. Forster, Financial Secretary to the War Office, stated that the British casualties in Russia since November, 1918, were: 19 officers killed and 20 wounded; 148 men killed and 185 wounded; 2 officers and 37 men missing.

Bostock's Circus Opens

There were elephants, trained monkeys, ponies and dogs, the dainty artiste on the trapeze, the equestrian and equestrienne, clowns, acrobats, tumblers, the contortionist, a tent, ringmasters with whips that crackled and Maximo, who is billed as the Cuban wonder on the loose rope, and lives up to the advance notices. There was everything that was familiar to a one-ring circus except the peanuts and the red lemonade when Bostock's Royal Italian circus opened a short engagement at the Chang Su-ho Gardens last night.

Some 3,000 people attended and tonight's booking is nearly complete. The show is drawing big crowds and will continue to attract large audiences because the performance is even better than promised by the advance notices.

In Maximo the management has secured a stellar attraction, a performer on the loose rope who was with Barnum and Bailey for four years. He made a great hit with the large audience last night, receiving prolonged and hearty applause.

The program is in two parts, each with ten acts. An Italian vaulting pony, a monkey who performs almost incredible feats on the tight rope; Kirk and Page Trio, excellent acrobats; Signor Cembrani's dog, which cleverly rides a pony; Bobby and his dogs, Mlle. Lorent, a talented performer on the trapeze who contributed a novelty last night by playing a cornet solo while suspended by the feet from a rope dropped from a bar at the top of the tent; Signor Trufelli's educated horse, which added, subtracted, identified a straw hat and even argued with Spuds, the clown; and Maximo are in the first part.

The second part consists of several acts featuring trained animals, the Girose Anglo-Chinese trio, Mons. Julian, a high-school pony, an act which gives the elephant a chance to perform with a horse, an equestrian act and a five act drama, played by monkeys.

The drama is entitled "The Deserter" and all parts are taken by the animals.

Approve Nomination Of Kung Hsin-chang

Bill Naming Him Premier Has Not Yet Been Submitted At Peking, However

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, July 30.—The members of the Cabinet, as a whole, have approved the nomination of Kung Hsin-chang for the premiership. The Bill for the nomination has not been submitted to Parliament up to the present as Kung Hsin-chang has not yet expressed his willingness to form a Ministry, but it is expected that the Bill will be submitted within a few days.

It is understood that the Anfu Club is endeavoring to secure the appointment of its nominees to the Ministries of Finance, Interior and Communications.

BRITISH NAVY'S NEEDS STATED BY FIRST LORD

Outlines Work Being Done In Moving For Appropriation For £60,000,000

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 24.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Walter Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, moving a vote of £60 millions for the navy, said the personnel of the navy at present totals 180,000 officers and men as compared with 407,000 at the Armistice.

Out of 300 warships and 800 auxiliary vessels which were under order at the time the armistice was signed, 84 warships and 110 auxiliary vessels which were essential to replace old ships or which were so far advanced that the cessation of their construction was not economical, were being completed. The cancelled ships included three battle cruisers, including the Howe. The warships being constructed included a battle cruiser, fourteen light cruisers, thirty-seven destroyers and thirty-two submarines.

The increase in the pay of the navy would amount to £10 millions in 1919.

He emphasised the importance of an efficient Naval Staff at the Admiralty in order to keep the Admiralty up to date and announced the appointment of a committee under Admiral Sir Richard Phillimore to investigate the lessons of the war.

Mr. Walter Long also emphasised the necessity of showing the flag in the distant waters of the Empire.

The Admiralty would do its best to economise but the navy must be efficient and sufficient.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

July 23.—Albert Waterhouse Care Palace, Shanghai; Honolulu.

July 29.—Sino American Trading Co., Shanghai; Boston.

COMMONS' VOTE ON BILL SUPPORTS PREFERENCE

How System Will Operate In Case Of Mandatories Is Explained

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, July 24.—In the House of Commons today during the debate on the third reading of the Finance bill, Captain William Wedgwood Benn moved its rejection on the ground that it initiated a system of colonial preference.

Mr. J. W. Wilson likewise objected to the extension of preference to territories governed by mandates.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying, declared it was not proposed that we take for ourselves in a country governed by mandate any advantage which was not open to any other members of the League of Nations, but in respect to the mandatories' relationship with us we would give them in our markets something we did not give to all the world outside.

He said we contemplated favoring the import into this country of goods from mandated territories. We were not securing any selfish advantage for ourselves in the markets of a mandated territory and were not doing here for the produce of a mandated country anything which any other nation might not do in its own market if it so pleased.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that if this budget was referred to in future with any word of praise or commendation it would be because for the first time it had established the principle of imperial preference by a legislative act.

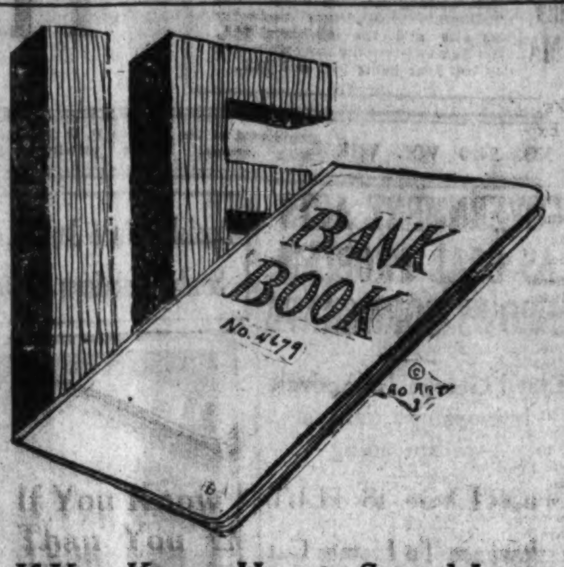
The motion of Captain William Wedgwood Benn was rejected by 215 votes against 48.

Obituary

Vice-Admiral de Jonquieres

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, July 26.—Vice-Admiral de Jonquieres, who commanded the French squadron in Far Eastern waters during the Russo-Japanese war, has died in Paris aged 69.



"If You Know How to Spend Less Than You Get, You Have the Philosopher's Stone."

—Benjamin Franklin.

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TRUSCON STEELCO TRUSCON BUILDING PRODUCTS

RIB BARS EXPANDED RIB METAL RIB LATH
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JITNEY CAR SERVICE MAY OPEN IN PEKING

Trucks Unfit For Mongolian Expedition May Find New Use

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, July 26.—It is likely that Peking will soon have a jitney bus service.

General Hsu Shu-cheng's military expedition into Mongolia recently acquired from an American firm in Peking thirteen Ford motor trucks for the transportation of troops along the Mongolian plateau. These trucks were equipped in Peking with heavy wooden bodies built to hold from sixteen to eighteen men and their personal equipment and were then shipped to Kalgan, whence they were to make the ascent to the plateau over the Kalgan Pass. The wooden superstructures on the trucks were, however, so heavy that the cars were unable to make the grade even when not loaded and the entire thirteen trucks are, accordingly, useless to the Chinese expeditionary force.

The Chinese military authorities then tried to sell the trucks, but, finding this impossible, were finally obliged to ask the advice of the firm that had sold them as to their ultimate disposition. Representatives of the firm in question informed the Chinese that they had encumbered the trucks with such heavy bodies that their use as passenger carriers on the Mongolian plateau was out of the question, and suggested that the military might use the cars in Peking as the nucleus of a cheap passenger service throughout the city. This proposal was received favorably by the military authorities, who are now discussing ways and means for employing the condemned trucks as jitney omnibuses.

MERCHANT MARINE CHANGES

The following changes in the merchant marine service took place during the week:

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company—second engineer of the Hsinfung, Mr. John Adam, transferred to the Hsinchong; second engineer of the Hsinchong, Mr. David Sheaeur, to the Hsinfung; third engineer of the Kiangyu, K. K. Voss, resigned; Mr. G. W. Chryslie, to third engineer of the Kiangyu; Mr. G. Sooth, to chief engineer of the Kiangwah; chief engineer of the Kiangwah, Mr. D. Ferguson, to the Hsinkong; second officer of the Hsinkong, Mr. H. Twist, to the Kweilee; second officer of the Kweilee, Mr. P. E. Aedum, to the Hsinkong.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company—Late acting master of the Esang, Mr. W. Forrster, to chief officer of the Suiwo; acting chief officer of the Suiwo, Mr. E. R. Huntington, to second officer of the Koonshing; second officer of the Koonshing, Mr. J. S. Masson, placed on reserve; acting master of the Choysang, Mr. W. Brewer, to chief officer; chief officer of the Choysang, Mr. F. E. Lane, on home leave; second officer of the Esang, Mr. K. D. Noble, to supernumerary second officer of the Choysang; supernumerary second officer of the Choysang, Mr. R. Davidson, placed on reserve; from reserve, Mr. J. S. Masson, to chief officer of the Tuckwo; chief officer of the Hwahlee, Mr. F. Scott, to second engineer of the Koonshing; acting second engineer of the Koonshing, Mr. J. Rennie, waiting orders; Mr. F. C. Clemo, appointed supernumerary third engineer of the Luenho.

Admiral Gleaves To Command Fleet

(Continued from Page 1)

repair ships, hospital ships, fuel ships and tugs.

General Alava Leaves Today

The U. S. S. General Alava, with Vice Admiral W. L. Rodgers and his staff aboard, leaves early this morning for Hankow and Changsha, where the Admiral is to inspect American naval details. On the return to Shanghai, Admiral Rodgers will visit Nanking, Kiukiang and other ports.

Colonel E. T. Fryor, U.S.M.C., Commander J. E. Gill, fleet surgeon; Lieut. J. E. Buth, fleet communication officer, and Lieut. Ludlow, aide to Admiral Rodgers, will accompany the commanding officer.

Albany Arrived Yesterday

The U. S. S. Albany arrived at Shanghai yesterday at noon, coming from Vladivostok. The cruiser is the latest addition to the Asiatic Fleet, coming to Vladivostok early in April after having been used as a convoy cruiser during the war. The Albany is practically a sister ship to the U. S. S. New Orleans and carries 350 men.

Captain Watts is in command of the cruiser with Lieut. Commander Mannox acting as executive officer, Captain Brown as marine officer and Lieut. Lawhead, medical officer.

The Albany is moored above the Japanese men of war, off the Nantao Bund.

NORTH CHINA HONG LIST

The North China Daily News and Herald, Ltd., has published the July supplementary Hong List, which is just off the press. It contains an alphabetical and up to date list of companies in Shanghai as well as a Who's Who, and many other items of local information essential to business men.

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If you are a victim of Malaria you can begin your own cure today by sending to the nearest medicine vendor for a bottle of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are also obtainable, post free, 1 bottle for $1.50, 6 bottles for $8.00, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

For all maladies traceable to weak impure blood or disordered nerves, such as Anaemia, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Back-pains, these pills are of the utmost value. Ladies everywhere tell one another of their efficacy for woman's aches and ills.

News Brevities

Mr. O. M. Green has been invited to resume his seat on the Band Committee and has consented to serve, it is announced in the Municipal Gazette.

• • •

Suzuki Sho, Japanese carpenter residing at Woosung Road, was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment by the Japanese Consular Court yesterday for assaulting two Russian children and a Chinese amah. The assault took place in the Public Garden Tuesday afternoon. Luba Koff and Fannie Ryssin, the two children assaulted, and the amah punched by the Japanese, failed to appear against him.

• • •

Inspector James Sinclair, now in charge of the Central Police Station, will tomorrow relieve Chief Inspector T. Kerrigan of the Louza District. Inspector Kerrigan will shortly leave Shanghai on vacation. Inspector J. O'Toole of Hongkew Station is to take over the Central Station.

• • •

Mr. Walter L. Johnstone, Shanghai agent for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has left for an inspection trip of the outport offices of the Company. During Mr. Johnstone's absence, Mr. H. F. Palmer will be in charge of the Shanghai office. Mr. Palmer is the Singapore agent of the Company and came here to attend the conference of Pacific Mail agents.

• • •

Mr. Thomas Ward, better known as Tam Wa, appeared before Mr. F. Alan Robinson in the British Police Court yesterday on the charge of keeping two dogs at 9 Yates Road without a license. The defendant submitted that he had not taken out a license in the International Settlement because he was on the point of moving into the French concession and stated that the dogs, which were presented to his children, were only half-grown puppies. The case was adjourned until today for the purpose of proving the size and age of the dogs.

• • •

A tennis-tea-dansant will be held at the Columbia Country Club on Sunday from five o'clock until eight. Raynes' orchestra has been engaged for the dancing. Members and friends of members of both the American and Country Clubs are urged to make early reservations. Yesterday was visitors' day at the Columbia Club.

• • •

A chauffeur was fined $30 by the Mixed Court yesterday for reckless driving on the Bubbling Well Road. The car struck a ricsha near the Carter Road corner, throwing out its foreign occupant.

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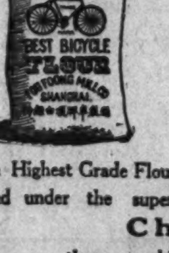

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World of Books

subject, should have been most valuable.

All that, now, is "writ in water." His name is not. Curiously, it will be chiefly preserved, like Dr. Johnson's, not by what he wrote but what is written about him. His Boswell is his widow. Cornelia Stratton Parker's "An American Idyll" (Atlantic Monthly Press) is the account of his too brief life and his love story. Utterly different as it is in manner and matter, it recalls by its frankness Prof. George H. Palmer's biography of his wife, the gifted Alice Freeman Palmer. If such a book was to be written it should be written frankly. That quality makes it literature.

The Parkers were happy-go-lucky as to non-essentials, among which was money. Wretchedly underpaid by the colleges that employed him—that is an old story—Carleton traveled, saw life and saw it whole, compressed two years into one. Everywhere his wife and frequent babies went with him. This makes, for Mrs. Parker, the remembered idyll. Enough of his labor philosophy is carried in the book to make his message widely public thus indirectly.

And those who care nothing for labor-psychology—fewer far than five years ago, yet unfortunately many—may take joy in the simple human details of the recital—the bore who persisted in calling just before the baby was born, the "bum" companions Carl picked up, the "non-understandable noise" of Wagner music in Germany, the friend who couldn't come to the party because he was pinched and who wanted to borrow Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason" to read in jail—all this is the stuff of life lived at its most vivid tension by a nature rich in sympathy as in intellect and recorded with the freshness and free revelation of a girl Rousseau.

THE CLINTONS

The Clintons, And Others. By Archibald Marshall. Dodd, Mead and Co. G.$1.75 net.

Archibald Marshall is a novelist, not a short-story writer, and it is precisely in the degree to which they approximate chapters of a novel that these tales approach excellence. Several of them are mediocre, one or two are very bad indeed, and one, the last in the book, is very good. This last might well be a chapter added on to "The Old Order Changeth." It is called "The Squire and the War," and the central figure is that Edward Clinton, Squire of Kencote, who to so many of us is an old and very dear friend. We all remember how he turned the great house of Kencote into a hospital and rose magnificently to the summons to service. Now we find him, with two of his sons, Humphrey and the well-beloved Dick, both dead, leaving the physician, Walter, heir to Kencote. The Squire himself is on his way to Switzerland with his daughter Nancy, whose husband, John Spence, has been a prisoner in Germany, and is now interned in the little neutral country. The Squire's longing to do a great deal when he can in truth do very little, his feeling that scarcely any one takes the war seriously enough save himself and the men who are actually fighting, his disgust at the gayeties of the interned officers and their families, his grief for the son in whom all his hopes and all his pride were centered, and the understanding and fresh interest which presently come to him, are all depicted in Mr. Marshall's best style. It is an admirable and interesting character analysis, this of the effect of the war upon Squire Clinton, well worth reading, and especially for those who have long been following the fortunes of Mr. Marshall's favorite family.

These same Clintons appear in two other sketches, the first of which goes back to the days of the Prince Regent, and tells how "Merchant John" saved the treasures of the house of Kencote from that spendthrift elder brother, who was known as "Beau Clinton," while the other relates a characteristic little episode of the Squire's own boyhood. Very slight as they are, these little sketches are both side-lights on the Clintons and good of their kind, but it is difficult to understand how Mr. Marshall ever came to write anything quite so silly and so trite as the excessively long girls' school story called "Audacious Ann," much less consent to its inclusion in this volume. "The Terrors," another story about children, is only a degree or two better, and not much can be said in favor of that banal tale "The Bookkeeper." A fairly good sketch of the transformation of a beautiful old town into an ugly modern one is given in "The Builder," while "In That State of Life" describes certain aspects of the country-house existence Mr. Marshall knows so well. The reader, however, is more likely to sympathise with Dr. Margaret Platter and feel that she was much too good for the utterly selfish and self-centered Lord Kimmeridge than to agree with the author's apparent admiration for that helpless and casual individual. "A Son of Service" is a well done character study, a long short story covering the events of a whole lifetime.

Indeed, several of the stories are very long short stories, and they fully convince us that this special type of fiction is not the one in which Mr. Marshall's leisurely art appears at its best. With the single exception of "The Squire and the War," which might well be a chapter from one of the Clinton novels, the contents of this volume are not up to Mr. Marshall's own high standard. At his best he is an admirable writer of the pleasant, tranquil Anthony Trollope school, one who has a rare gift for making small events and ordinary people interesting, a chronicler whose narratives could ill be spared.

A NOVEL BY TAGORE

The Home And The World. By Rabindranath Tagore. Published by the Macmillan Company. 293 pages. Price, G. $1.75.

Tagore's first long novel to be published in English is in many respects a remarkable piece of work. It would not be fair yet to draw any comparison between the famous Indian's proficiency in this new form and the others in which he has established his reputation. The novel shows no great grasp of structure, but is illumined by excellent character drawing. The plot is built along familiar triangle lines, but the setting, in the home of a progressive rajah, is novel. And, after all, since India is the home of everlasting things, what more fitting than that it should serve as a background for the eternal triangle.

"The Home and the World" presents some curious lapses in style. According to the publisher's announcement, "This story was translated by Mr. Surendranath Tagore, and the translation was revised by the author." The revision has not always been thorough-going. It failed, for instance, to take out "Passion is beautiful and pure—pure as the lily that comes out of the slimy soil. It rises superior to its defilement and needs no Pears' soap to wash it clean." It is true that both the passages quoted occur in first person narratives of a character called Sandip, who is agitator and a man of lower class than the rajah or the rani, who are the other story tellers, but at the same time he is pictured as a man of great eloquence, and Tagore at times permits him flights fully as lofty as any of the rest.

The device of three narrators is not altogether a happy one, as it serves to break the current of the story into eddies—very good eddies, as a dramatic reviewer might say, but still obstacles to the smooth progress of the story. The chief interest of the book lies in the insight which it gives us into the life and minds of the progressives of India. The story concerns the effect which the nationalist movement, Swadeshi, has in driving a wedge between the rajah and the rani, thanks to the influence of a brilliant agitator. Both husband and wife favor the movement, but with a varying degree of intensity which makes for collisions. The rani is a thoroughgoing partisan, but the rajah will support only such policies as he believes to be right.

"I am willing," he said, "to serve my country; but my worship I reserve for Right, which is far greater than my country. To worship my country as a god is to bring a curse upon it."

The position of woman in India seems to be much less restricted than might be supposed if one is to judge from the freedom which the rani takes, but undoubtedly she is pictured as a singularly emancipated woman, even among the upper classes. When she complains that women's minds are petty and crooked, her husband replies, "Like the feet of Chinese women. Has not the pressure of society cramped them into pettiness and crookedness? They are but the pawns of the fate which gambles with them. What responsibility have they of their own?"

The book is not without humor, as witness the observation of Sandip the agitator, who is laying siege to the heart of Bimala, the rani: "Perhaps I had better not say much to her, but simply select some modern books for her to read. Let her gradually come to the conviction that to acknowledge and respect passion as the supreme reality is to be modern—not to be ashamed of it, not to glorify restraint. If she finds shelter in some such word as 'modern' she will find strength."

In the end the love of the rani for the rajah proves stronger than her love for Sandip or Swadeshi. The book is an interesting study in an unfamiliar field.

CONRAD AND HIS QUEST

Conrad In Quest Of His Youth. Leonard Merrick. Introduction by Sir J. M. Barrie. Dutton and Co., Limited edition, G. $2.

The reviewer who, though he has been reading "Conrad" more or less for the last eight years, picks up the book in its new edition to verify a point or so is soon—well, lost? Or found? For he goes on reading not less but more, he is led on step by step through the familiar pleasure garden by luxuriously discovering that all his favorite flower beds are blooming with as airy a sweetness as ever they did—yes, even as they did before the war—and that the turf has only an added freshness. Conrad is the happy hunting ground of every person who has not got what he wants, so that there seems little fear of its ever being lonesome. It is born of the quality that Shaw finds so contemptible in Hamlet—feeling about life romantically and seeing it realistically. The book has all the qualities we are all apt to enjoy before publishers' advertisements—oh, publishers' advertisements only in general!—bring us to a pass where we gag at the mention of them: The tear in the smile, the smile in the tear, the melancholy of how queer a thing life is and memories of past days; it returns these—saved from the advertisements—with a distinction, an underlying reality which self-respecting people can once more seize on, their vintage is now the champagne of connoisseurs.

Thus arises, probably, its reputation as a rainbow. Yet how heavy are the odds that "Conrad," like most books which are easy to read, was hard to write. So merry and so sad a book. Packed so close in every line with wit, the wonder is it doesn't weight them instead of growing them little wings! And then the light balance that saves the sentiment from melting away by a timely stiffening of genuine passion, or strikes ironically through the web of luxury it has just woven with an allure that is almost romance! So wholly is it all molded by the firm temper, the fine serenity which Barrie speaks of in his charmingly ardent preface. Surely these come only from a hard-won masterfulness in handling that "genuine contact with life" which it is staggering to find Barrie himself attributing to Merrick's more serious books but not to "Conrad."

Some of us must feel that it is this genuine contact with life which makes possible the unpretentiousness with which is turned out the remarkable variety in characterisation and in atmosphere; persons and atmospheres we have all known and, but for a couple of glowing exceptions, never wanted to know again—until they turn up here as the tonic, the salt of our and Conrad's memories. They blend with the incidents in a spontaneity too good to be true save through the long, laboriously constructive process of thinking with justice.

For the rest, Conrad's new clothes are quite lovely, and surely, at this date, nobody needs to be told his story. At any rate they mustn't be. For the story of Conrad seeking his lost youth is a story of happy surprises, like the statue Zangwill tells of—a human figure with a mysterious veiled head. Everybody guessed what sort the head would prove to be—a goat's, an owl's, a nymph's, a devil's? That, said the artist, would be too easy a surprise. What he unveiled was the head of a human being, absolutely proportioned to just that statue, with a face exquisitely expressive of the statue's self. And everybody smiled, "I knew it all along!"

If there is any one who still cares to see unveiled the real face of theatrical life let him read, in Conrad's fourteenth chapter, the funniest and truest rehearsal ever written. And if he doesn't let him read it anyhow. Then he will care.

ANN RUTLEDGE

The Soul Of Ann Rutledge. By Bernie Babcock. With frontispiece. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

In this new novel the author has tried, and that not without a fair degree of success, to tell the story of Abraham Lincoln's great love for Ann Rutledge. The scene is laid in and around the little town of New Salem, Ill., and the time is the year of 1831, when Abraham Lincoln was a very young man, as well as a very poor one. History and anecdote have been woven together, and, though there are touches which would seem to reveal the amateur, especially in the dialogue, the book as a whole presents an interesting picture of life in the little Illinois town just before and just after the Black Hawk war, in which Lincoln was a Captain. His experiences as railsplitter, storekeeper, and Postmaster are recounted, and his protest against the then prevalent doctrine of hellfire and brimstone set forth at some length. His first attempt to go to the Legislature, when he was defeated, and his second, successful candidacy, after which he surprised every one by going on record "in favor of woman suffrage and against slavery," also play a part in the book. Intermingled with all this is the idyl of his love for sweet, golden-haired Ann Rutledge, whose death made of him a man who had no wish to stay in the world, and who went on living only in order to pay an honest debt.

The dominating figure of Lincoln is impressive, and the author has managed to avoid the ever-present pitfalls of mawkishness. We are made to feel that here is indeed a man destined for great and splendid things, and this in itself is no small achievement. His simplicity and homeliness also receive due emphasis, and in short the book is better worth while than are the majority of those which profess to portray some outstanding historical figure.

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Peking Union Medical College

Announcements for the Academic Year 1919-20

The work of the recorganized Peking Union Medical College is divided between two schools: the Medical School, which gives a four years' course in medicine and an additional optional year of special work in the laboratories or hospital; and the Premedical School, which offers a three years' course preparatory to admission to the Medical School. The Premedical School was opened in September 1917. The Medical School will admit its first class on October 1, 1919.

All instruction in both the Medical and the Premedical Schools, except courses in Chinese language and literature, is given in the English language.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: The minimum requirements for admission to the Medical School are graduation from an approved middle school, or its equivalent, and the completion of not less than three years of college work. This must include satisfactory courses in biology, chemistry (including general, analytical, and organic), physics, English Chinese, and at least one other foreign language.

All candidates for admission, except graduates of the Premedical School, must pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects required for admission.

Curriculum: During the year 1919-20 only the subjects included in the first year of the medical course will be offered.

Graduate Courses and Research: Special courses in anatomy, physiology, and physiological chemistry will be offered during the year 1919-20 to graduates in medicine or other qualified persons. Visitors who desire to investigate special problems may be granted the use of the laboratories at the discretion of the Director.

THE PREMEDICAL SCHOOL

Requirements for Admission: Admission is by entrance examination only. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved middle school or its equivalent, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and witten.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three-year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, physics, Chinese, English, French, and German. Students who complete satisfactorily the work of the Premedical School are admitted to the Medical School without further examinations.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Calendar: The first semester opens September 23, 1919, and closes January 30, 1920; the second semester opens February 3, 1920, and closes June 16.

EXAMINATIONS

Examinations for admission to the first year of the Medical School and for admission to the Premedical School will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on June 9 to 13 and August 25 to 29, 1919. In case the number of applicants warrants it, examinations will be held at other centers. Applications for admission and requests for further information should be addressed to

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WANT U. S. GOVERNMENT TO SEND NEWS WIRELESS TO FAR EASTERN CITIES

San Francisco Chamber Of Commerce Urges Radio Press Service Be Established

San Francisco, June 27.—The use of government radios for the transmission of news to foreign countries is to be advocated by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. This was decided at a meeting of the Foreign Trade Committee today.

In view of the fact that the Associated Press is at the present time unable to inaugurate a service to Manila, since the necessary transmission facilities by wireless are in control of the Navy Department, and therefore could not be used commercially, it is being suggested to the State and Navy Departments that until private news associations are afforded adequate service across the Pacific the Government itself should undertake this task.

The Foreign Trade Department of the Chamber has gathered data upon this subject, showing that little or no cost would be attached to the undertaking. At the present time the Government radios are used for flashing messages to various warships and for other strictly governmental purposes. The idle periods could well be utilised in the sending of news to Japan and Manila, from which latter place it could be distributed to China which at present has no radio station.

Only through a service of this kind can the people of the United States and the people of the Far East be kept in touch with each other, become familiar with the sentiment and conditions and avoid the misunderstandings which must result from ignorance and the misrepresentations which have been and are being made by special interests.

The situation in China is complicated by the fact that not more than one newspaper in the entire country is in a position to pay a fair share of the cost of delivering a news service from the United States. The additional use of the Government radio at practically no cost would be of immense advantage to the United States, commercially and in every other way. At the present time, news is disseminated only through Japanese and British sources and it is only natural that news from this country would not receive the prominence or faithful reporting that would be possible through wireless under United States supervision.

Reports are received that the State and Navy Departments are favorably considering this innovation and that the State Department has already formulated a recommendation on the matter.

Newspapers in foreign countries would be vitally interested and eager to receive direct radio reports from this country and it would eliminate to a great extent many false impressions which exist in the minds of the people of China, Russia, Siberia, etc. Next to personal contact, newspapers are the most valuable means of cultivating relations and this service when inaugurated, will give all newspapers the best and up to date information direct from this country.

FIRE ON LUNGHWA ROAD

Fire gutted a large godown of the Imperial Chinese Paper Mill, 5 Lunghwa Road, in the vicinity of the Arsenal last night. The godown, which stands to the west of the Mill itself, was filled with waste cotton rags which burned fiercely, but a fire wall between the two buildings aided the firemen in their work. The mill staff and the Nantao Brigade handled the blaze, assisted by Chief Officer M. W. Pett, of the Settlement Brigade, who motored to the scene when the glare was reported shortly after 8 o'clock.

THEFT CASE IN COURT

Early this month a coolie was discharged by Mrs. Pritchard, 30 Route Ghisi. Shortly thereafter a money box containing jewelry and documents was found missing from a trunk. Suspicion fell on the coolie and he was arrested. He admitted that he had stolen the box but denied that he had benefited by the theft. He had hidden the jewels beneath a pile of stones near the house and when he went to get them the stones and loot were both gone.

A description of the stolen property was circulated by the police and eventually part of it was located in pawn. Then the French police accomplished another arrest. The prisoner was the coolie who had been employed to move the pile of stone. He admitted finding the jewels and said he had given some of them to his foreman.

Yesterday the three men appeared in the Mixed Court. The case was adjourned a week.

DRINK
RED ROC
The Perfect Water

Swimming

A long and varied program rewarded the numerous spectators at last evening's midweek gala at the Rowing Club. E. V. Fetherstonhaugh has left town on vacation, and so did not contest the two or three lengths handicaps. William S. Brand, runner-up for last year's throwing the Polo Ball Championship had bad luck with his throws, twice striking the beams and once letting the ball slip. Messrs. M. R. Gordon and L. Bertes got off the lengthy program in fine style. The following are the detailed results:

1 Length Breast Stroke Handicap: Final Heat.

J. B. Brown	5 secs.	1
A. E. Donald	scratch	2
A. C. Scriven	2 secs.	3
S. Yates	4 secs.	0

Time: 25 3-5.

2 Lengths Handicap: Final Heat.

J. E. Henry	7 secs.	1
J. B. Brown	5 secs.	2
E. A. Brodie	scratch	3

Time: 46 2-5.

Throwing Polo Ball: Handicap.

J. B. Brown,	receives	20 ft.—70'	1
A. E. Donald,	„	14 ft.—66' 6"	2
P. S. Page,	„	20 ft.—66'	3
J. E. Henry,	„	20 ft.—65' 6"	0
S. Yates,	„	12 ft.—61'	0
F. Henry,	„	20 ft.—56' 6"	0
E. G. Barnes,	„	20 ft.—64'	0
A. P. Goldman,	„	10 ft.—63' 6"	0
E. A. Brodie,	„	10 ft.—56' 6"	0
A. C. Scriven,	„	10 ft.—52' 6"	0
W. M. S. Brand,	scratch	—37' 6"	0

3 Lengths Handicap.

A. P. Goldman, receives 10 secs.	1
E. A. Brodie, scratch	2
J. B. Brown, receives 4 secs.	3
J. E. Henry, receives 13 secs.	0
A. E. Donald, receives 13 secs.	0

Time: 1.16 2-5.

Water Polo

The league fixture against the Shanghai International Swimming Club having been postponed to August 6 at the latter's request, a pick-up game was played.

The teams were:

White—J. N. Johnson, A. C. Scriven, J. R. Johns, L. Bertes, S. Yates, K. Mansfield and J. E. Henry.

Blue—E. G. Barnes, P. S. Page and W. M. S. Brand, A. A. Macdonald, J. B. Brown, F. Henry and A. P. Goldman.

Play was pretty much of a give and take nature in the opening moiety and though both sides pressed at intervals no score resulted.

In the second period Brown scored for the Blues after Johnson, the White's custodian, had saved some hot ones. Goldman netted another with an elegant back flip, and Page, a third with a powerful throw from beyond half distance.

The final result was: Blues, 3 goals; Whites, nil.

Baseball This Afternoon

The Red Sox and Blue Sox will hook up in a practice game at the Race Course this afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. Captains Crow and Hopkins are desirous that all candidates for the nines be at the diamond early.

Scott and Bradley will be the Blue Sox battery. Gill and Bristow are booked to do the heavy work for the Reds.

Albany Plays Saturday

Shanghai will play the U.S.S. Albany nine at the Race Course on Saturday afternoon and again on Sunday. The cruiser hove in from Vladivostok yesterday and Lieut. MacCauley, the athletic officer, says that he has a husky gang of ball tossers.

Tennis Finals Today

Messrs. L. A. Chill and J. L. Wade, representing Probst Hanbury and Co., and Messrs. J. Tanaka and Y. Okada, representing Mitsui and Co., will meet this afternoon in the finals of the Lawn Tennis Association's hong doubles. The match is to be played on the grounds of the Cricket Club beginning at 5:45 p.m. and all interested are invited to attend.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

London, July 24.—Cricket:

Somerset beat Derbyshire by three wickets.

Yorkshire beat North Hants by an innings and 196 runs.

Lancashire beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 169 runs.

Hampshire beat Sussex by 64 runs.

Today's Band Program

The following program will be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, weather permitting, beginning at 9 p.m.:

1. March—Let's Keep the Glow in Old Glory .... Speroy
2. Overture—Fra Diavolo ... Auber
3. Waltz—Mon Reve ...... Waldteufel
4. Selection—Hawaiian Melodies Lake
5. (a) One Step—Sweet Little Buttercup .... Paley
   (b) Fox Trot—Western Shuffle Wilson
6. Reverie—Heart Throbs ... Arnold
7. (a) Song—Somewhere a Voice is Calling .... Tate
   (b) Fox Trot—Indianola... Onivas
8. Selection—Cox and Box... Sullivan

A. de KRYGER,
Conductor-in-Charge.

Passengers Departed

Per M. M. s.s. Andre Lebon for Yokohama: Misses A. G. Emberley, A. W. Witschi, Craddock, K. Craddock, J. Gaussen, J. Clerici, L. Guerite, E. Jenkins, B. Jenkins, Mary Jones, E. L. Merz, Mrs. C. M. Burnie, Mrs. Gaussen, Mrs. Ah Ting, Mrs. Ah Noy, Capt. J. B. Hawie, Mr. and Mrs. L. Camera, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. A. Clerici, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. and Mr. H. H. B. Price, Mrs. H. O. White, Mrs. S. Spooner, Mrs. E. B. Merz, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Brooks, Dr. and Mrs. J. Ricou, Rev. and Mrs. G. F. Jenkins, Caol. M. Hess, Capt. Tomesch, Lieut. Gecke, Messrs. J. Quin, C. Dewoody, A. Nielson, B. R. Parelwala, T. Collett, M. Craig, J. M. Hykes, M. Munson and children, J. Venderberg, H. A. White, Pedro P. Villaverde, E. C. Endt, J. and R. Jenkins, S. J. Benjamin, Stanley Bulkley, S. Banno, V. Gebauer, A. S. Farwig, Max M. Schilte, Tamamoto.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ninpo: Capt. Dewar, Mr. G. H. Daniel.

Per C. N. s.s. Shuntien from Tientsin: Messrs. C. Davies, Stellingwaff, G. S. Haslam, Miss Schumacher.

Per I.-C. s.s. Hwahlee from Hankow: Mr. W. Adamson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Beuard and child.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru from Japan: Mr. and Mrs. De Rocher, Mr. and Mrs. Postempsey, Mr. and Mrs. Manners, Miss Kawamura, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Robb, Messrs. A. H. Cowan, Kubota, Asami, Ogawa, Matsushima, Tanaka, Hisashita, J. Hisashita, M. Hisashita, Sawada, Tsukahara.

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IF You have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF You are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c. &c.

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Dry Law Goes Into Effect In U.S. But Near-Beer Is Sold Freely

Saloons Remain Open Selling Drink Claimed To Be Non-Intoxicating; Presidential Order May Lift Lid Till January

THE situation in the United States so far as prohibition is concerned appears to be this: The dry law went into effect July 1, but with loopholes. Although the sale of "hard" liquor appears to have been stopped, what is known as 2.75 percent beer is being sold openly and saloons are doing business as usual in appearances, but with a much reduced traffic. It seems also that light wines, diluted with seltzer, also are being sold. The legal status of 2.75 percent beer has not yet been determined and prolonged court fights are certain in order to determine whether 2.75 beer is or is not alcoholic. There is also the possibility that the lid will be lifted in a short time. It must be remembered that the law under which prohibition goes into effect now is a statutory enactment of Congress as a war measure. This provides prohibition during the period of demobilisation. The other measure, the Constitutional amendment, making the country dry by Constitutional provision for all time, does not go into effect until January, 1, 1920. Therefore it is within the authority of President Wilson as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, to declare at any time that demobilisation has been completed and the prohibition statute no longer in effect. Saloons would therefore have another lease of life until January. There seems to be considerable probability that President Wilson will do this. In any case the situation at this distance seems highly complicated.

Washington, June 30.—With the strong arm of the Federal Government prepared to enforce it, the war-time prohibition law of November 21, 1918, went into effect at midnight tonight.

The Department of Justice will have exclusive jurisdiction over the enforcement of the act. The Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department will not be responsible for enforcement, but all internal revenue officers have been instructed by Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper to co-operate with the Department of Justice to the fullest possible extent.

The position of the Department of Justice was set forth in a formal statement by Attorney General Palmer tonight, in which he leaves no doubt of his purpose to have the complete machinery of his department utilised in enforcing wartime prohibition.

While he does not specifically say so in his announcement, the Attorney General, pending decision by the courts whether 2¾ percent beer is intoxicating, is understood to have decided to permit Federal District Attorneys to prosecute in cases where complaint has been made that the law has been violated through the sale or manufacture of alcohol. It is understood that it is not the intention of the Attorney General at this time to make any drive of his own against violation of the law through sale of beer containing from one-half of 1 percent to 2¾ percent alcohol, but where complaint is made, or where warrants and prosecution are sought for sale or manufacture of beer containing more than one-half of 1 percent of alcohol, the legal machinery of the Department of Justice, in its many ramifications throughout the country, will be made available for prosecution.

The Attorney General's statement did not say distinctly that prosecutions would be made for sale of beer containing more than one-half of 1 percent of alcohol, but it was pointed out by a high official at the Department that it also does not say distinctly that there will not be prosecutions and arrests for such sales. But, the clear inference was permitted to be drawn at the Department of Justice that when complaint is made that sale of beer containing more than one-half of 1 percent of alcohol has violated that law, that the Department will act.

Will Not Initiate Prosecutions

The position of the Attorney General is understood to be that he does not of his own volition, pending decision of the courts respecting beer containing less than 2¾ percent of alcohol, care to pile up a lot of the 2¾ percent cases, but that he cannot interfere with prosecutions where complaint has been made, arrests effected, or prosecution sought for sale of beer containing more than one-half of one percent of alcohol. After the courts have made their rulings in the cases now pending in the 2¾ percent cases, the Attorney General will be guided by their decision.

Meanwhile it is understood the initiation of arrests in cases involving making and sale of beer containing more than one-half of 1 percent for beer will be left to those who care to make complaints, and in all such cases, it is understood, the Department of Justice will act. It was asserted tonight that since there is no doubt that complaints will be filed by prohibition leaders, anti-saloon organisations, and others who are opposed to the sale of one half of 1 percent beer, there can be no doubt that there will be prosecutions in such cases instituted by agents of the Department of Justice on such complaints.

In his statement the Attorney General appeals for the co-operation of local authorities, State and municipal, and says that warrants for offenders will be issued by District Attorneys on evidence furnished by agents of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, agents of the Internal Revenue Department, local officers, and "others," and that all such warrants will be served promptly by United States marshals and their deputies. The use of the word "others" is important. It means that action will be taken on the basis of evidence submitted by private individuals and by the Anti-Saloon League and other prohibition organisations.

How long the law will remain in effect is problematical, but there were developments today indicated that—unless held unconstitutional by the courts—war-time prohibition will be continued in effect until national prohibition goes in effect on January 16, 1920, and that the country will never again be wet.

President Wilson has indicated that he will exercise his power to lift the ban and wipe out war-time prohibition when the demobilisation of the army has terminated. The most favorable opinion is that the army will not be demobilised inside of six or seven weeks, and some believe it will take ninety days to bring about a reduction of the army to a point where the President would feel justified in issuing his proclamation of demobilisation.

'Drys' Press Their Advantage

Were this the only obstacle in the path of lifting the ban on war-time prohibition those who are opposed to the country's going dry might hope for a return to normal conditions somewhere between August 15 and September 1. But the prohibition elements are now on fighting edge and prepared to press their present advantage to the limit, and do not propose to have any breathing spell granted the "wets" between now and the going into effect of national prohibition, if they can possibly prevent it. Anticipating that when the army is demobilised the President will keep his promise to lift the ban on war-time prohibition, the "drys" are planning to urge legislation to keep the country dry between the termination of demobilisation and the going into effect next January of national prohibition.

A step in this direction was taken today by Representative Charles H. Randall, Prohibition member from Los Angeles, who introduced a bill in the House "to keep the country from going on a whiskey-drinking basis" in the period from demobilisation until the effective date of constitutional prohibition. The Randall bill would prohibit the removal of distilled spirits from bond for beverage purposes, and prevent the shipping in interstate or foreign commerce of all distilled malt, vinous, and other intoxicating liquors.

The wets, who appear to be in a hopeless minority in the present Congress, are planning to do away with war-time prohibition as quickly as possible. Representative Igoe of St. Louis, a member of the House Judiciary Committee, announces that he will seek to have the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement bill amended so as to give the President power immediately to lift the war-time prohibition ban.

Anti-saloon leaders are well organised and intend to make a very active campaign against violators with a view to furnishing evidence to agents of the Department of Justice.

Promises Prosecutions At Once

"The saloons in 90 percent of the cities will close at midnight, never to open again," said Representative Randall, father of war-time prohibition, today. "The owners of 10 percent will face the Federal courts within forty-eight hours after they defy the law. The dry forces are thoroughly organised to assist in the prompt enforcement of war-time prohibition, believing that effective enforcement is highly important at the beginning of nation-wide prohibition."

The bill which Mr. Randall introduced today for the purpose, among other things, he said, of keeping the country from "going on a whiskey-drinking orgy between the termination of demobilisation and the going into effect of national prohibition, follows:

"That from and after the approval of this act no distilled spirits held in bond shall be removed therefrom for beverage purposes. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is hereby authorised and directed to prescribe rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to the removal of distilled spirits held in bond, for other than beverage purposes.

"After the approval of this act no distilled, malt, vinous, or other intoxicating liquor shall be imported into or exported from the United States, nor shall any such liquor be transported by common carrier or by any person in any manner from one State, Territory or district, to another State, Territory or district of the United States. Any person who shall violate this act or any rule or regulation made thereunder, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both."

New York's First Liquidless Day Is Changed But Little

New York, July 2.—Outwardly, New York's first "dry" day was normal, for more than 90 percent of the cafes and hotel bars were open. Inwardly, the day was decidedly sub-normal, since only 2.75 beer and light wines—heavy with water—were served as a general thing.

Just as the public had been unaware definitely whether prohibition would really come, so were enforcement officials, with aridity a reality, entirely at sea as to how to cope with the situation, since 2.75 percent beer has not yet been determined to be an intoxicant or a non-intoxicant. One thing about war beer which was rather evident last night was that the beverage isn't popular.

One development of the day was the statement of Miss Rose Schneiderman, President of the Women's Trade Union League, that 50,000 women in New York City and 450,000 in other parts of the country "are opposed to prohibition and will stand squarely back of labor in this, and are willing to campaign at the polls next Fall to sustain their position."

The lead of the city in establishing itself on a war beer and light wine basis was followed by suburban points in New Jersey and Connecticut. Up to last night not a single complaint of a prohibition violation had been received by authorities in the metropolitan district.

While the public thirsted—or at any rate drank with less content, alcoholic and physical—William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, issued a statement declaring that prohibition "is a consummated fact," and that "the same efficiency which brought about the enactment of prohibition will be applied to its enforcement by the Anti-Saloon League."

"All the reports I have received so far," said William F. Offley, Division Superintendent of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, last night, "seem to indicate a general disposition by saloon keepers, hotel proprietors, and restaurant men to observe the wartime prohibition law. I have had a big force of men out all day, and they have reported they saw no flagrant violations, nor have I been advised that members of the Police Department, also watching, have found violations.

Agents Collecting Evidence

"My men, as well as the police, are collecting evidence on the sale of 2.75 beer. This will be filed until the courts have made their decision in the litigation pending. If this type of beer is found in violation of the law, our evidence will be turned over to the Federal District Attorney. And one found selling liquor containing a percentage of alcohol higher than 2.75 will be proceeded against at once. Investigators are out tonight and will be out tomorrow. The next forty-eight hours will be a better test than today."

A number of liquor men visited the Federal Building yesterday, seeking information as to what they could and could not sell. They said they did not want to violate the law, but felt that the situation should be explained in view of the conflicting interpretations which have been made.

"I can tell you, gentlemen," said Assistant United States Attorney Ben A. Matthews, in charge of criminal cases, "that you run a risk in selling even beer of the 2.75 percent type. You do so at your peril. At present, there is no intention to arrest sellers of 2.75 beer, but investigators are getting evidence of the sale of this beer, and this evidence will be used if the courts hold that 2.75 beer is intoxicating.

"The fact that the courts are considering the status of this beer should not be regarded as granting amnesty to persons who sell it before the law is authoritatively defined. Brewers and dealers should remember that the pending of litigation will be no protection. Investigators who obtain samples of beer sold today are bringing it to this office for analysis. If any of it is found to contain more than 2.75 percent alcohol, warrants will be issued. Any evidence that whisky or spirituous liquors of any kind, including wines containing more than 2.75 percent of alcohol is being sold, will be acted upon immediately. The penalty prescribed by the law is $1,000 fine, one year's imprisonment or both."

'Intoxicant' Point At Issue

Another angle on the situation was given by William C. Fitts of Blandy, Mooney and Shipman, retained by the Government as special counsel in the enforcement of the Prohibition law.

"There is no question about national prohibition being effective today," he said, "and there is no doubt about it applying to all distilled spirits, and that means all whisky and similar drinks. The only contest is with respect to beer and wines alleged to be non-intoxicating. The Government makes no concession as to what is non-intoxicating. Consequently, if a person sells liquor intending to defend the sale on the ground that the beverage sold is not intoxicating he should be sure of his ground and make certain that what he is selling is in fact, harmless.

"Continued talk about 2.75 beer tends to mislead people. The question is not of the percentage, but the power to intoxicate. If the drink intoxicates it is outlawed, no matter how little alcohol it contains. All should bear in mind that the injunction suit was won by the Government, and United States officials are free to arrest and prosecute."

When the city roused itself after the wild time of Monday night, it found the same old lunch announcements before the doors and the same old aproned gentry back of the mahogany. The saloons that failed to present "a business as usual" aspect were few. Though appearances indicated that prohibition had been all a dream, the facts in liquid form speedily disproved that.

Many persons in need of bracers brightened up when they saw the doors swinging invitingly inward, but lost their brightness when they found that no amount of winks, hints, or out-and-out requests would bring anything stronger than war beer or light wines. That was only the rule. The exception was in the case of tried and true customers, or in places where the law was lightly regarded.

Few Places Sell Whisky

In some of these latter places, whisky and gin were said to have been sold openly. One man who dropped into a Sixth Avenue place asked if 2.75 beer was on tap. The barkeeper said it was, "and whisky, too," and shoved out a decanter labeled "private stock." There wasn't much of this open defiance, although it was reported that saloons were doing a brisk trade in "port" wine and "sherry" wine which was of one color and had a surprising amount of strength in it. It undoubtedly was very old wine, if it wasn't something else.

During the morning hours the bars of most of the big hotels were empty, melancholy places, because the hotel men had decided not to risk disaster by selling even 2.75 beer. About midday word came from Washington that the sale of war beer would be unmolested for the present, and it was decided to reopen most of the bars. From then until closing time this morning war beer was sold in them.

Copeland Townsend, proprietor of the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second Street, did not join in this general movement. He ordered that nothing be sold at his bar except soft drinks until there should be a more authoritative interpretation of the law.

While Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond were largely consecrated to 2.75 beer, and here and there exhibited areas of total dryness, there were indications that Brooklyn was wetter than the law allowed. One description of the borough had it "as 'dry' as the bed of the Ashokan Reservoir."

Less than 1 percent of the Brooklyn liquor dealers closed their places, it was estimated. In some cafes customers were informed only light wines and beers of legal consistency were being served, but it was said that old patrons with an affection of the eyelid had little difficulty obtaining whisky, brandy, and gin. The usual method, it was asserted, was through sherry and port wine tenanting something stronger.

Brooklyn Bars To Stay Open

The evident determination of Brooklyn dealers to remain open was indicated last night by Deputy State Excise Commissioner D. Harry Ralston. He said that up to the time his office closed he had had surrendered to him for rebate only thirty-two of the 1,850 liquor licenses issued in Brooklyn this year. Of these, eighteen were for saloons and hotels, and the remainder for family liquor stores. With a large force of detectives and Federal agents at their disposal, United States District Attorney James D. Bell and United States Marshal James M. Power kept close watch on the liquor situation over the bridge.

The changed conditions failed to cut down appreciably the attendance in Broadway restaurants or at roof gardens last night. The crowds seemingly were as large as ever, but quieter. In fact, the chief outward effect of "dryness" everywhere was the absence of loud laughter or over-emphasised conversation. War beer and, in some cases, sherry and port wines were being drunk, apparently with as great gusto as stronger liquids had been before.

In many bars signs bearing the inscription "All drinks sold at this bar composed entirely of non-intoxicating ingredients" made their appearance.

As an aftermath of Monday night's celebration, or wake, a half-dozen liquor dealers called on Mayor Hylan in the afternoon and protested that policemen had entered their places on the dot of midnight and ordered that they be closed. The liquor men complained that the liquor licenses granted by the State gave them the right to remain open until 1 o'clock. The delegation was accompanied by George Donellan and Assemblyman Martin McCue. The conference was in secret. The Mayor promised to investigate their complaints.

Business Men's Lunch
at
Sullivan's Candy Store
every day (excepting Sunday)
11.30 a.m. until 2 p.m.
Price 60 cts.

When you're thirsty
try a glass of iced
AMERICAN
APPLE CIDER
At all clubs, hotels and stores
Connell Bros. Co., *Agents.*

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.
What is Castoria?

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcoticsubstance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomachand Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

The signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper of genuine Castoria

"My patients invariably praise the action of your Castoria." W. W. Turver M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"During my medical practice I know of several cases where your Castoria was prescribed and used with good results.
K. Morgner, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Your Castoria is certainly the greatest remedy for children I know of. I know no other proprietary preparation which is its equal."
P. S. Schwartz, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

"I use your Castoria and advise its use in all families where there are children."
J. W. Dinsdale, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"Your Castoria is the best remedy in the world for children and the only one I use and recommend."
Agnes V. Swetland, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I have used your Castoria as a purgative in the cases of children for years past with most happy effect, and fully endorse it as a safe remedy." H. D. Benner, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

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SHANGHAI-VANCOUVER
E. of Asia .... Aug. 9
Monteagle ..... Aug. 17
E. of Japan ... Aug. 22
E. of Russia .. Sept. 6
E. of Asia ..... Oct. 4
SHANGHAI-HONGKONG
MONTEAGLE .... Aug. 4
EMPRESS OF JAPAN .... Aug. 12
EMPRESS of RUSSIA (via Manila) .... Aug. 22
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92 Hours Vancouver-Montreal
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MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL
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CORSICAN .... Aug. 23
MELITA .... Aug. 29
TUNISIAN ..... Aug. 28
SCOTIAN ..... Sept. 6
MINNEDOSA... Sept. 9
SCANDINAVIAN Sept. 11
GRAMPIAN.... Sept. 13
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TRAVELERS' CHEQUES SOLD.
Correspondents Throughout the World.

For bills of lading, freight rates, etc., apply to:
P. A. COX, Agent
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Tel: Central 181

For reservations and passage tickets, etc., apply to:
F. E. WEISS,
General Agent,
Passenger Department
Palace Hotel, 19 The Bund, Shanghai.
Tel: Central 182

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES

T. E. M. A.
IMPORTERS AND ENGINEERS
2 North Soochow Road, Shanghai
beg to announce that they have been appointed
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA
OF
MESSRS. RUSTON & HORNSBY, LTD., LINCOLN (England)
(Late Ruston Proctor & Co., Ltd.)
for the sale of their

HIGH PRESSURE PORTABLE and
SEMI-PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
COMPOUND PORTABLE and
SEMI-PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
TRACTION ENGINES,
ROAD ROLLERS,
THRASHING MACHINES,
OIL ENGINES,

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PRODUCERS,
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS,
CORN GRINDING MILLS,
LOCO MULTITUBULAR BOILERS,
VERTICAL BOILERS,
OIL LOCOMOBILES,
STEAM EXCAVATORS.

Be sure
to
get it
at
WING
ON'S
It Pays!

Business and Official
- - Notices - -

(Second Section)

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1919

The Sparklis Aerated Water Factory, Limited

(in voluntary liquidation)

Notice is hereby given that the Creditors of the above-named Company, which is being wound up voluntarily, are required, on or before Monday, the 25th day of August, 1919, being the day for that purpose fixed by the undersigned, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, to the undersigned at the offices of Messrs. Seth, Mancell & Co., Public Accountants, 38 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, China, and if so required by notice in writing, are to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

S. A. SETH,
A. H. MANCELL
Liquidators.

Shanghai, 10th July, 1919.

24705

Municipal Notification
No. 2639

In view of the prevalence of Choleraic Diarrhoea the public is requested to observe carefully the provisions of the Public Health Notice, a copy of which, in English and Chinese, may be obtained from the Health Office.

Particular attention is directed to the rules regarding food, the shortest summary of which is:—*"Eat and drink nothing that has not been recently cooked or otherwise sterilised."*

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room.
Shanghai, July 30, 1919.

NOTICE

The partnership existing between MESSRS. LAFUENTE and WOOTTEN, Architects, has from the 31st day of July been mutually dissolved.

All accounts against the said firm should be presented to A. Lafuente at the Union Building, No. 4 The Bund, where he will continue the practice.

A. LAFUENTE,
G. O. WOOTTEN.

Shanghai, 31st July, 1919.

24719

National Aniline and Chemical Company, Incorporation

Mr. Edward Storm Bull has this day assumed charge of our local offices and agencies as Manager for China, and will sign the firm per procuration.

All communications relative to the business of the firm should be addressed to the Manager, 14 Canton Road.

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.

per pro. F. W. ASHURST,
Travelling Representative.

24707

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that Mr. William Rowland Lemarchand has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.

W. G. WORCESTER & Co.

Shanghai, July 28th, 1919.

24717

TRANSLATION

ALL kinds of translations from ENGLISH into CHINESE or *vice versa*, undertaken by specialists. Prompt service and reasonable charges. Apply to Employment Department, Chinese Y. M. C. A., SHANGHAI.

24712 A 10

Municipal Notification
No. 2637.

Debenture Certificates

NOTICE is hereby given that Debentures in the 7 per cent Municipal Loan of 1919 are issued subject to the following conditions which appear endorsed upon the Debenture Certificates:—

1.—A Register of the Debentures will be kept at the Finance Department of the Council at Shanghai wherein there will be entered the names, addresses and descriptions of the registered holders and particulars of the debentures held by them respectively.

2.—The registered holder will be regarded as exclusively entitled to the benefit of this debenture, and all persons may act accordingly, and the Council shall not be bound to enter in the Register notice of any trust or to recognize any right in any other person save as herein provided.

3.—Every transfer of this debenture must be in writing under the hand of the registered holder or his legal personal representative. The transfer must be delivered at the Finance Department of the Council with such evidence of identity or title as the Council may reasonably require, and thereupon the transfer will be registered.

4.—In the case of joint registered holders the principal moneys and interest hereby secured shall be deemed to be owing to them upon a joint account.

5.—No transfer will be registered during a period not exceeding twenty days immediately preceding each of the days by this debenture fixed for payment of interest.

6.—The principal moneys and interest hereby secured will be paid without regard to any equities between the Council and the original or any intermediate holder hereof and the receipt of the registered holder for such principal moneys and interest shall be a good discharge to the Council.

7.—The principal moneys and interest hereby secured will be paid at the Shanghai Office of the Council's Bankers or at the Finance Department of the Council.

8.—A notice may be served by the Council upon the holder of this debenture by sending it through the post in a prepaid letter addressed to such person at his registered address: any change in such address must be notified in writing to the Finance Department of the Council.

9.—Any notice served by post shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of twenty-four hours after it is posted and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice was properly addressed and put into the Post Office.

Notice is hereby also given that on and after August 1 transfers of debentures in any Municipal Loan issue must be effected by means of the transfer forms which may be obtained on application to the Municipal Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road. Transfers will be registered free of cost.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, July 29, 1919.

24701

[redacted]

You can't beat it in Quality. You can't equal it in Price: BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCH from 11.30 until 2 p.m. (excepting Sunday) SULLIVAN'S CANDY STORE, No. 11 Nanking Rd.

CHINESE POST OFFICE
Notification No. 413

Opening of Bubbling Well Sub Post Office.

A Sub-Post Office (No. 23), to be known as Bubbling Well Sub-Post Office, will be opened on 1st August, 1919, opposite the Bubbling Well Police Station.

The Office hours will be:

	Weekdays	Sundays
General	6.30–21.30	6.30–21.30
Money Orders...	9–17	Closed
Deliveries by Postmen...	8, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 19	8, 11, 15, 19

W. W. RITCHIE,
Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office,
Shanghai, 29 July, 1919.

24685

THE SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR & MOTOR CO., LTD

begs to inform its customers that the price of "Shell" petrol has from today been reduced to M. $0.80 per gallon, and that the Asiatic Petroleum Co. (N.C.) Limited has agreed to consider all contracts for petrol cancelled as from the 29th July, 1919.

24700

Chow Sze Kong

The Second-Hand
BOOK STORE

CLEARANCE SALE
at very low prices
from July 25th to August 25th.

111 Szechuen Road

24638

John E. Hughes & Company

Leaf Tobacco Dealers,
Danville, Virginia, U. S. A.

In order that we may be in a better position to serve the manufacturers and dealers in Tobacco Leaf in China and the Far East we have established an office as below at SHANGHAI.

It would be to the advantage of all manufacturers and dealers to visit our office.

They will find there a full line of samples of every grade of American Tobacco Leaf, and at the very lowest prices. We can also supply samples to all customers in any part of the Far East, and if desired, will call with samples wherever requested.

All inquiries and calls will be given our personal attention.

SHANGHAI OFFICE No. 9a Kiangse Road.

Cable Address: JEHU.
Telephone: Central 2709.

J. H. MOORE,
Far Eastern Manager.

24660

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 14

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 14

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

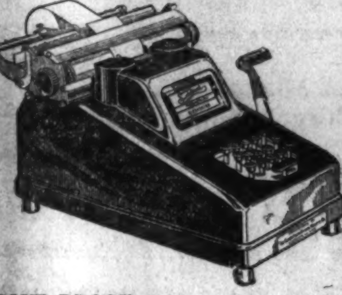
METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI
PHONE: NORTH 1468

Sundstrand
ADDING MACHINE



- ¶ RIGHT PRICE
- ¶ ONLY TEN KEYS
- ¶ SELF COLUMN FINDER
- ¶ LISTING IN PLAIN SIGHT
- ¶ ALL LENGTH CARRIAGES
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The simplicity of the Sundstrand Adding Machine makes it possible to put your newest office help on your most important figuring. The self-checking device shows an error at once. The Sundstrand is easily the best Adding-Listing Machine on the Market.

Phone Central 4778
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE Co
Phone Central 4778

22 Nanking Road, Shanghai

All Storage Batteries look very much alike, but from the standpoint of efficiency, long life and faithful service, the

Prest-O-Lite Battery
has a character all its own

Service Station And Distributor for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, four or five office rooms in the Central district. Apply to Box 143, THE CHINA PRESS.

24691 J. 31

WANTED to rent, a detached house in French settlement or near Siccawei, suitable for factory, or office space of two or more rooms near Bund. Apply to Box 144, THE CHINA PRESS.

24693 A.

WANTED in Western district or French Settlement, from August, September or October, for 8 to 9 months, a furnished house with 7 or 8 rooms and garden. N. O. Liddell, S.M.C., Secretariat.

24522.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, Canton Road, two rooms, second floor. Szechuen Road, two rooms, second floor. Apply to J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

24485

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 6 Wayside Road, excellent six-roomed corner house, near trams. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

24683

TO LET, immediate occupation, furnished flat, down-town, to couple, only for two or three months. Rent Tls. 125. Apply, J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

24478

TO LET, 20 Yates Road, detached eight-roomed residence, tennis garage, stabling. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

24244

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, excellent residence of four large and three small rooms. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

24245

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED to rent, a small detached building in the International Settlement, suitable for a small factory. Apply to Box 137, THE CHINA PRESS.

24675

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
TO LET
from 1st August, one large and one small front room, with board. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET

From July 18th, one large front room, with verandah and bathroom, facing the Park, very cool in summer; and also one small room. Apply to Mrs. Weinstock, 15 Quinsan Gardens, Tel. North 482.

TO LET, with board, large comfortable newly furnished front room, with open verandah and private bathroom attached. Facing south. All modern comforts, telephone, garage, stabling and tennis. Apply to Box 463, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, well furnished rooms in Western district, opposite Race Course. Apply 78, Bubbling Well. Phone West 1473.

24710 A 6

WANTED, immediately, small furnished housekeeping apartment, or equivalent, in private house, in French-town, or Western district. Apply to Box 153, THE CHINA PRESS, giving full particulars.

24713 J 31

TO LET, by private American family, furnished room with board, Wayside District, near trams. Apply to Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS.

24703 A. 2

TO LET, one flat—two large furnished rooms, kitchen, bath, verandah attached, and room for boys; 17, Yangtszepoo Road, Wayside.

24699 A. 1

TO LET, with board, in Western district, large furnished bedroom with verandah, facing south, and modern bathroom attached, in private family. Apply to Box 147, THE CHINA PRESS.

24698 A. 3

TO LET, housekeeping apartments; two extra large rooms, kitchen, bath, telephone, near Bubbling Well tram terminus. Rent reasonable. Please apply to Box 138, THE CHINA PRESS.

24679 J.31

TO LET, by family, newly furnished large rooms, with board and all comforts, suitable for married couple, two friends, or bachelor. Please apply 5 Young Allen Terrace, vicinity of Quinsan Garden.

24605 A.5

SITUATION WANTED

YOUNG American, married, seeks position as salesman, shipping clerk or general office assistant. Speaks Chinese fluently. Apply to Box 151 THE CHINA PRESS.

24706 A 2

GENTLEMAN offers services as Bookkeeper, after office hours, for remuneration. Apply to Box 149 THE CHINA PRESS.

24703 A. 2

ACCOUNTANT, American, with thorough knowledge of corporation bookkeeping and accounting, open for immediate engagement. Apply to Box 145, THE CHINA PRESS.

24694 A. 1

GENTLEMAN, with several years' experience in China, having managed branch, desires position. Would accept similar position or any other with prospects. Good accountant with organising and executive ability. At present in England, having been demobilised, ready to sail immediately. Apply, in first instance, to Box 139, THE CHINA PRESS.

24682 J.31

CAPABLE young man, with initiative abilities, good correspondent, salesman, and all-round office man, desires suitable position with prospects. Speaks Chinese fluently. No objection to travelling, outports or interior. Good references. Apply to Box 136, THE CHINA PRESS.

24674 J.31

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, competent stenographer for a large American firm. In reply state experience and salary desired. Apply to Box 152, THE CHINA PRESS.

24711 A 5

WANTED, capable Chinese translator, Chinese-English, English-Chinese. One able to assist in secretarial work and bookkeeping. Apply in own handwriting only to Box 155, THE CHINA PRESS.

24716 A 2

WANTED: American firm desires a competent assistant-bookkeeper, foreigner. State salary, and must have good references. Apply to Box 154, THE CHINA PRESS.

24714 A 1

ENGINEERS WANTED for M. S. "Wergeland" bound for Europe. Apply to Struthers and Dixon Inc., No. 7 Jinkee Road.

24718 A 5

WANTED, a Chinese Customs clerk, with knowledge of import and export Customs work. Apply to Box 156, THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, thoroughly competent and reliable house coolie, also amah about 40, for lady living alone. Newly furnished home. Apply to Box 146, THE CHINA PRESS.

24695 A 3

COMPRADORE WANTED for an established import and export firm with first-class connections abroad. We are also prepared to entertain partnership proposition. Good opportunity for an energetic young man to enter into business life. Capital not necessarily very large. Applications in strict confidence giving full particulars to Box 131, THE CHINA PRESS.

24659 A.2

WANTED: Capable stenographers for Hankow and Harbin offices of a large American importing and exporting firm. Apply to Box 129, THE CHINA PRESS.

24653 A. 2

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, police-dog pups and several Carrier, Dragoon and Homer Pigeons. Apply to Box 150, THE CHINA PRESS.

24706 A 2

FOR SALE, one 1500 kilowatt, vertical type, turbine generator: Two Babcock and Wilcox boilers, each 500 Horsepower, 150 lbs. working pressure. Apply Chino-Siberian Commercial Co., 6 Foochow Road, Shanghai, Phone 562.

24715 J 31

CELLO WANTED, second-hand, must be European or American make, and in first-class condition. Apply to K. C. Chen, 75 Baikal Road.

24687 J.31

SACCHARINE for sale, Heyden's 550, in lb. tins. Apply to Box 140, THE CHINA PRESS.

24687 J.31

NICE building site near Hongkew Park. Land registered under foreign title deed, and measures about three mows. Well raised, with 200 feet road frontage. Apply to Box 126, THE CHINA PRESS.

24648 A.2

FORD TOWN-CAR (Landaulette) for sale. Latest model, almost new. Complete with running boards, summer covers, clock, etc. in case, speedometer, flower vase, chauffeur's uniforms, etc. Purchaser may engage present chauffeur. Reply to Box 122, THE CHINA PRESS.

t.f.o.

FOR SALE, at less than cost price, latest model visible typewriters, and electric lighting fixtures. Absolutely new. For particulars, apply to Box 71, THE CHINA PRESS.

24543 J.31

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colombo
Delhi
Haiphong
Hankow
Hongkong
Iloilo
Ipoh
Karachi
Klang
Kobe
Kuala-Lumpur
Madras
Manila
Medan
New York
Peking
Penang
Yokohama
Puket
Rangoon
Saigon
Seremban
Singapore
Shanghai
Sourabaya
Taiping (F. M. S.)
Tavoy (Lower Burma)
Tientsin

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:
Bangkok
Battambang
Canton
Djibouti
Pondichery
Haiphong
Hankoou
Hanoi
Hongkong
Mengtsz
Noumea
Peking
Papeete
Pnom-Penh
Saigon
Shanghai
Singapore
Tientsin
Tourane

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital .... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office .... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

F. C. HONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
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Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
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W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

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New York
Peking
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Singapore
Sourabaya
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Vladivostock
Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,960,000
Kug. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government .. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Sciete Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:
Bombay
Chanchun (Kwanchendze)
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hailar
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Manchouli
Newchwang
Nicolayewsk O/Amur
Peking
Shanghai
Tientsin
Vladivostock
Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE.
Managers for Asia.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,347.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.

Tels: Managers' Office: Central 2650
General Office: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Y according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit grant on approved securities.

Savings Accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Min, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-Up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £431,890

Head office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin,
Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4 % per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

行 銀 華 中

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.

Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000
Reserve Fund .... $ 20,000

Acting Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:
Tientsin
Shanghai
Peking
Hankow
Nanking
Yangchow
Hsuchow
Pengpu
Changchun
Antung
Kiukiang
Chinkiang
Soochow
Wusieh
Hangchow
Ningpo
Shaoshing
Canton
Hongkong
Changteh
Chengchow
Tsinkiangpu
Yokohama
Ichang
Changsha
Shasi
Wuhu
London
New York
San Francisco
Boston
Tokio
Kobe
Osaka

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus ...U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits .U.S. $2,563,040.00

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.
London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Rangoon Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.
West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio, de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.
1a, Kiukiang Road.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .... H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund .... H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office

No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Canton
Batavia
New York
London
Honolulu
Sourabaya
Bangkok
Bombay
Manila
Singapore
Rangoon
Canada, etc.
San Francisco
Colombo
Samarang
Calcutta
Yokohama

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama Japan.

Capital Subscribed .. Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ...... Yen 25,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies
Batavia
Bombay
Buenos Ayres
Calcutta
Changchun
Dalny
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kaiyuen
Kobe
Los Angeles
London
Lyons
Manila
Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Rangoon
S. Francisco
Seattle
Shanghai
Shimonoseki
Singapore
Sourabaya
Sydney
Tientsin
Tokio
Tsinanfu
Tsingtau
Valdivostock

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,913.68

[redacted]

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital .... Francs 75,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 25,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunnanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development de Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.
Bombay
Calcutta
Colombo
Delhi
Galle
Hongkong
Howrah
Handy
Karachi
Kota Bahru (Kelantan)
Kuala Lumpur
Singapore
Madras
Penang
Port Louis (Mauritius)
Rangoon
Shanghai

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and an Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager
26 The Bund.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai

Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA

BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and throughout the Philippines.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

CHECKING AND SAVING ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOSIT
Exchange Bought and Sold
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit
Travellers' Checks

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
Bandjermasin
Bandoeng
Cheribon
Djember
Djokjakarta
Hongkong
Kota-Radja
Langsa
Makassar
Medan
Padang
Palembang
Pekalongan
Penang
Pontianak
Rangoon
Semarang
Singapore
Soerabaya
Soerakarta
Tebing-Tinggi
Tegal
Telok-Beton
Tjilatjap
Weltevreden

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

R. G. J. WYNBERG.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
China	July	5
Satanta	July	5
Ecuador	July	19
Uncas	July	24
West Sequana	July	24
Stanley Dollar	July	28
For Tacoma		
Arabia Maru	July	23
For Seattle		
Justin	July	6
Javary	July	20
Katori Maru	July	23
West Munham	July	29
For Vancouver		
Empress of Russia	July	12
Bessie Dollar	July	25
For New York		
Eurybates	June	14
Egremont Castle	June	28
Euryades	July	24
Muncaster Castle	July	28
For London, etc.		
Rhesus	June	10
Andes Maru	June	22
Idomeneus	June	26
Glenamoy	June	27
Glenapp	June	29
Tamba Maru	July	1
Penang Maru	July	7
Priam	July	12
Mishima Maru	July	13
Sado Maru	July	21
Meichu Maru	July	30
For Liverpool		
Teucer	June	29
Tosa Maru	July	28
For Marseilles		
Suki Maru	June	29
Nera	July	16
Liverpool Maru	July	24
For Port Said		
Rynfuku Maru	June	27
For Calcutta via Japan		
Japan	July	4
For Bombay		
Dunera	July	5
Dilwara	July	23

Banking Service with AMERICA —direct and personal

EXPORTERS or importers now engaged in, or thinking of, trade with America would do well to consider not only the special nature of our facilities, but also the personal interest we take in every one of our customers' transactions.

First of all, we offer *direct* banking service—without intermediary dealings, or unnecessary delays.

Equally important is our *personal* service. Every transaction is followed through, both here and in America, by our own representatives with a personal interest, the value of which is evident in the service rendered.

May we talk with you about America?

Central Office in the Far East:
Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads
Other branches in
Hankow—Hongkong—Peking—Tientsin

Asia Banking Corporation

New York
CAPITAL U.S. $2,000,000 SURPLUS U.S. $500,000

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on July 29, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-26
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	40-50
Mackerel	"	20-25
Pemfret	"	16-18
Salmon	"	16-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	16-18
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	17-20
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	60-90
Pigeons	"	16-18
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	none
Teal	"	none
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	8-12
Bananas	"	5-6
Lemons	each	6-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per doz.	$1.20
Peaches	per lb.	10-15
Pears	"	8-10
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	none
Pumeloes	each	16-20
Pineapples	"	8-10
Strawberries	per lb	none
Walnuts	"	6-8
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Broad Beans	per lb.	5-8
Beetroot	per bunch	3-8
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	4-8
Carrots	per bunch	3-8
Cauliflower	each	none
Celery	per bunch	2-8
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	"	5-8
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	"	2-4
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	none
Potatoes	per picul	$1.80-$2.00
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	6-8
Tomatoes	"	4-5
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	—
Flour Australian	"	$4.20
Flour Shanghai	"	$3.50
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$8.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.50
Bran	"	$2.25
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	28.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$2.00-4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 30, 1919.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate

@ 5/6=Tls. 3.6364

@ exch. 73.7=Mex. $49.340

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,

@ 121½=Tls 82.47

@ exch. 73.7=Mex. $111.90

Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 73.7

S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 207

Copper Cash....... per tael 184.500

Native Interest .... Tls. 27

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	55½d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Ex., Paris on London ...	Fr. 315
Ex., New York on London T.T.	G. $4.39

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	5/6
London	Demand	5/6½
India	Nom. T.T.	314½
Paris	Nom. T.T.	825
Paris............	Demand	828
New York	T.T.	121
New York	Demand	121½
Hongkong	T.T.	64½
Japan	Nom. T.T.	41½
Batavia	T.T.	315
Singapore	T.T.	42½

Bank Buying Rates

London	Demand	5/7
London	4 m/s. Cdts.	5/8½
London	4 m/s. Docy.	5/8½
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	5/8¾
London	6 m/s. Docy.	5/9
Paris	Nom. 4 m/s.	896
New York ..	o/d. Docy.	122½
New York	4 m/s.	130½

Roubles Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles

Roubles 5,100	=Tls. 100
Roubles 100	=Mex. $2.50

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE
RATES FOR JULY

Hk. Tls.	3.41	@ 5/3½		£1
„	1	@ 790½	Francs	8.81
„	0.74	@ 120¾	Gold	$1
„	1	@ 42	Yen	2.65
„	1	@ 15	Rupees	4.40
„	1	@ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50
„	1	@ —	Roubles	—

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, July 30, 1919.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkats Tls. 10.00

Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 15.35

Unofficial

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 217.50 Sept.

Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 317.50. September

New Engineering Tls. 26.75

Rubber Prices

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following telegram from Messrs. Barker and Co., Ltd., London, dated the 24th instant.

Average spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet, 1s. 9d.

Average spot price standard quality First Crepe, 1s. 9¼d.

Ex warehouse (Singapore) 1s. 8d., 1s. 8½d., market very quiet.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

JOFFRE EXPECTED ONLY 500,000 MEN FROM U.S.

Secretary Baker Says French Staff Thought That Number America's Limit

BAKER IS NOT TO RETIRE

Eager For Private Life, He Declares At Luncheon In His Honor, But Won't Quit

New York, June 14.—Secretary of War Baker, speaking at a luncheon yesterday at the Hotel Biltmore, said that he was very anxious to return to private life. In the course of his speech the Secretary also told several new war stories, one of them to the effect that when Marshal Joffre was in this country in 1917 he had estimated that American contribution in men to the war would be somewhere between 400,000 and 500,000. This expected total represented, the Secretary remarked, "the wildest expectation of the French General Staff."

Secretary Baker spoke of his desire to retire after Grosvenor B. Clarkson, in introducing Mr. Baker, had told of his desire to quit the Council of National Defense.

"Both of us are anxious to retire to private life," said Mr. Baker.

"There may be some of you who are wondering why I don't. But that is not always so easy to do. I have given certain pledges which I want to see fulfilled to the utmost before I retire, and it is in that interest, and for speedily performing that trust, that I am particularly delighted in saying a few words to you today."

Did The Impossible

"I think the people of the United States should be made to see and understand the extent of the thing they have done," said Secretary Baker in beginning his talk on the war. "We have done a very great thing and with the disturbance of the world, with the profound loosening of the very fundamentals of organised society with the uncertainties in the world as to whether there is cohesion left to form governmental organisations, it is of the highest importance that we should realise that this country of ours did the impossible.

"I happened to remember the other day that when Marshal Joffre was in this country he and I had a very long confidential conversation with regards to America's participation in the war, and I asked the Chief of Staff if I could have a memorandum of that conversation. I did not succeed in finding it, but I found a report of a conference between Marshal Joffre and the General Staff.

This conference took place early in May, 1917. Marshal Joffre urged strongly that we immediately form a single division of troops and send them to France to stimulate the flagging spirits of the French. They had undertaken a great offensive, which had failed with a tremendous and disheartening loss of life; and he felt that nothing would serve to revive that flagging morale more than the appearance of the American soldiers at the front.

Gave Us One Port

"He urged that we should form a great army, with the expectation of ultimately participating in great force on the Western front. He said that a port would be placed exclusively for our disposal and that it would be adequate for our work for a very long time, more than adequate to land this single division and supplies—perhaps not quite adequate for our great army when it came, because, he said:

"'When your great army comes, you will have 400,000, perhaps as many as 500,000 men, and you will need more port facilities for them.'

"The wildest expectation of the French General Staff was that, when America finally did pull herself together and prepare to participate on the western front, we would have as many as 400,000 to 500,000 men. As compared with the performances of a great army of 400,000 or 500,000 men the thing which America finally did was that in June, one year and two months after we declared war, we were selecting, training, equipping, transporting, and maintaining soldiers in France at the rate of 10,000 a day. In the single month of June, 1918, we transported nearly as many men as the Marshal had expected us to put in our great army as the maximum of his great expectation. And, when the armistice did come to pass, we had in France over 2,000,000 men and our casualties on the western front were pretty nearly as great as the maximum expectation of the Marshal for our entire army.

"As I said a moment ago, in grateful and proud recognition, this was not the work of the Secretary of War, but the work of America. The net result is that America's effort in this war is altogether the most spectacular exhibition of national strength which has ever taken place on the face of the earth.

Says Education Helped

"In very great measure it was due to the adherence which the American people have always given to the highest standards of popular education. My own belief is that America is not only the best educated country in the world but that our own progress in it has been amazingly rapid."

Secretary Baker then took up the subject of the discharged soldier and his re-employment in civil life. He paid tribute to the valor and chivalry of the average soldier, and continued:

"These boys have no disordered notions. They have no fancy that the United States must pick them up and hold them in the hollow of its hand and protect them from the ordinary responsibilities of men in the world. They expect to work for a living. They want if they can to find a higher mode of usefulness and a better mode of life than what seemed sufficient to them before they got this maturing and educating experience at war. There is a shortage of labor in the United States, many kinds of labor, and that shortage is increased by the fact that many men who went abroad come back to enter higher realms of occupation. As a consequence I think there is going to be a very great difficulty in the United States, for a short while, in getting the world's work done.

Other speakers were William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, and Colonel Arthur Woods, in charge of finding employment for soldiers. They, with Mr. Baker, were honor guests.

KEEP UP THRIFT CAMPAIGN

Savings Stamps And Certificates To Become Financial Fixtures

Washington, June 12.—Sales of saving stamps and certificates will be relied upon by the Treasury to supply a large part of the Government's financial needs during the period of transition and the thrift campaign started during the war will be continued as a permanent part of the Government's fiscal policy.

"We've got to borrow more money to meet our obligations," Secretary Glass today told officials of the twelve Federal Reserve districts, gathered to discuss plans for the thrift campaign in the next six months. "To get that money," he continued, "we must sell more savings stamps and certificates."

FOR
THE
CHILDREN
AMERICAN
APPLE CIDER
PURE
SWEET
WHOLESOME
Agents
Connell Bros. Co.

CENTRAL 1483

is the number that puts you in touch with finer and fresher foodstuffs than it is possible to find elsewhere at this time of the year.

When you yearn for:—

Good Coffee or Choice Tea;
Wholesome Breakfast Food;
Appetizing, Palatable Table Delicacies;
Refreshing, Invigorating Beverages;

just ask to be connected with

CENTRAL 1483

We deliver to your home twice a day

I. SHAININ & CO.

100 Szechuen Road,
Corner Jinkee Road

TRADE MARK

LOST—THE ART OF CHARGING HIGH PRICES.

SANATOGEN — (The Original) LARGE SIZE..........$2.00
SMALL SIZE...........$1.10
HAEMATOGEN — (HOMMEL'S) PER BOTTLE......$1.75
6 BOTTLES $9.00
GILLETTE RAZORS COMPLETE $6.50
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WEATHER

Rough weather on the Southern portion of the Eastern Sea. The typhoon seems to be slowly progressing North or N.-North-Eastward, but it is impossible to ascertain its direction because of the lack of meteorological information from Japan since yesterday morning.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JULY 31, 1919

The Boxer Indemnity

PEKING telegrams report that Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang, the head of the Chinese peace delegation in Paris, has informed his government that a special committee of the peace conference will be appointed to deal with the Boxer Indemnity and to "decide upon the principles of the case." This is vague but if it indicates a possibility that the temporary remission of the indemnity granted when China joined the war will be made permanent then it is welcome.

The wrong that China did to the Western nations in 1900 it has already done ample penance for. The actual damage it has already indemnified. What still is to be paid is merely punitive. And in the light of present-day circumstances, the changed China of the last twenty years, the present straitened condition of the country and the unfair treatment of China at the peace conference, it is hardly fitting to insist on the full measure of the penalty. It would be an act of justice no less than graciousness to call China's account clear.

But if the indemnity is remitted, it should be upon conditions much as those the United States stipulated when it decided to forego part of its indemnity. It should be stipulated that the money be spent for definite purposes, say flood relief or road building or a school system, under the supervision of the various foreign Powers involved. To give China flat release on the payment of large sums of money at present would be merely to line the pockets of the governing thieves in Peking with that money. And considering China's present poverty that would be a mistake and a pity.

Anti-Foreign Press Campaign In Japan

(*Japan Advertiser*)

LETTERS from the Tokio correspondent of the London Morning Post, published in the papers which have just arrived here, referred to the hostile popular feeling expressed against America and England by the Japanese newspapers. The letters attracted the attention of the Japanese Embassy, and Mr. K. Hayashi, one of the secretaries, addressed a letter on the subject to the editor of the Morning Post in which he said:

"During the war popular feeling in Japan towards our Allies was frequently misrepresented in the West, owing, directly or indirectly, to the influence of German propagandists. I do not deny the existence of certain sensational agitators in Japan, even though their number is very small and their influence upon public opinion very slight. However, there is no doubt of the loyalty to our Allies of my countrymen as a whole, who are fully conscious how greatly our national development is due to Great Britain. We would, therefore, view with alarm any information which might injure our cordial relations with this country. The peace and prosperity of the Far East so much depends on the assistance and co-operation which both this country and the United States of America will render towards the aspiration and efforts of Japan."

It is satisfactory to find that the danger and the folly of anti-American and anti-British fulminations in the Japanese press are understood by Japanese officials abroad, and we may hope that this understanding will lead to an improvement. We should like to be able to believe with Mr. Hayashi that the number of sensational agitators in Japan is "very small" and their influence "very slight." Readers need not carry their memories back more than three months, however, to remember how every paper in Tokio and Osaka, with the honorable—and solitary—exception of the Jiji, morning after morning for weeks together assailed America and England in the bitterest tone. The attacks did not stop with invective but specifically asserted that those two countries had laid themselves out to thwart Japan's legitimate interests in the Far East. England's negotiations regarding Tibet were represented as masking a scheme to seize not only Tibet but a great part of China's rich western provinces compared with which the whole of Shantung was a trifle; Americans were regularly described as purposeful instigators of anti-Japanese agitation in China, and their motive was alleged to be the exclusion of Japan from concessions which they wanted to grab for themselves. The press campaign has since died down, but when references are made to American interests in China an undertone is still clearly perceptible which shows that the seeds of suspicion have been deeply sown. How could it be otherwise seeing that from the time when American aid to Siberia, in conjunction with Japan and the other Allies, was first mentioned the Japanese public have been taught that America's motive is to gain possession of the railways, minerals and other riches, actual and potential, of Eastern Asia?

Mr. Hayashi refers to the work of German propagandists during the war. So far as we have been able to see the influence of German propagandists in Japan was never of much account, though the cry of German propaganda was loudly raised on several occasions. Mr. Hayashi is in a position to know that the generous policy of the Japanese Government gave German subjects here a much greater degree of liberty than they were allowed in any other Allied country. Even trading with the enemy was only prohibited in the third year of the war when the thing had become a flagrant scandal. It was the Japanese Post Office which brought over from Shanghai German propaganda literature by the hundred-weight. The Advertiser repeatedly protested against the mails being open to the enemy for this purpose, but nothing was done until the Allies officially remonstrated. Mr. Hayashi, however, is not thinking of the opportunities which official supineness permitted to German propaganda here, but of Germans misrepresenting Japan's attitude to the world. However that may be, we Allied residents of Japan obtain our information of Japanese public feeling from the Japanese newspapers, and it cannot be denied that during 1915-16, when the Allied fortunes were low, anti-British feeling in the Tokio press was most marked. That outburst passed, the tide of Allied success began to flow, and no more was heard of it, but no true Japanese needs to be told by us of the painful impression which is caused by attacks, even if they are only verbal attacks in a time of difficulty and danger, from one's professed friends.

Mr. Hayashi's letter is a sign that the danger of the anti-foreign outbursts in which the press of Japan occasionally indulges is realised. We have called attention to the weakness of his reply because it is hopeless to expect that the change which he evidently desires can be effected if the official mind is content to dwell amid excuses and evasions. There is only one remedy for the misguidance which the press offers to the people of Japan and that is real guidance by the responsible leaders of the country. The sort of thing which the Japanese Embassy in London has tried to explain away does far greater harm to Japan than to the countries assailed. The picture of Japan's position in the world which the press for months at a time in the spring of this year held up to the Japanese people was that of a country surrounded by hypocritical friends who, not content with their own great possessions, are constantly intriguing and plotting to deprive her of her rights in her own part of the world. While the newspapers create such a background against which international affairs are viewed it is idle for captains of finance to talk of friendship and co-operation. You cannot have friendship without understanding, and, as the files of the Japanese newspapers for the past six months amply prove, the view of American and British policy with which the readers of the vernacular newspapers are familiar is a gross and dangerous misunderstanding. How can the position be different, how can the recurrence of damaging outbursts, like that against England in 1915-16 and against America in 1919 be prevented if statesmen sit in silence and indifference while the newspapers pour out floods of provocative telegrams and comment?

The Aspirations Of China

By Cheng-Ting T. Wang

Chinese Plenipotentiary to the Peace Conference, Ex-Vice-President of the Senate

The once "Unchanging China" is now replaced by the changing China. It is no exaggeration to say that more changes have taken place in China in the last two decades than in the past twenty centuries. What China was by 1900 was essentially the same in the opening century of the Christian era. But China since 1900 has been a very different China. These changes find expression in all phases of national activities.

The most notable change is probably found in the political organisation. In place of the age-long imperial absolutism we find the establishment of a Republic and in spite of strong reactionary forces China has been successful in maintaining it. Those who have not been through the thick of the fight for the Republic are not fully aware of the tremendous difficulties the Republicans had to contend against. In addition to the reactionary elements in the country which are already very strong in number and influence the various Liberal Powers of the world—strange as it seems to be—were more than once lined up with the reactionaries against the progressives. The brilliant author of The Fight for the Republic in China, Mr. Putnam Weale, has given an excellent account of that great fight since 1911. With the victory of democracy well assured by the complete defeat of the Prussian militarism, we believe that the time has come for a new world order.

This new order takes the form of a Covenant among the Allied and Associated Powers who bind themselves "to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another." China is in hearty support of the formation of the League of Nations because it is in full harmony with the cherished ideals of her sages and teachers. "The Great Unity" is an old ideal. "All within the four seas are brothers" is a Chinese conception older than the Christian conception of universal brotherhood. This ideal of a world unity is not a mere expression of sentiment. It has been woven into the political institutions and social organisations of the nation. Only what was meant by the world to the Chinese before they came into contact with the West was largely that part of the world generally known as the Far East. Today the League of Nations is made up of all States at war with the Central Powers, together with all the Neutral States, and it is anticipated that, as soon as conditions in the enemy countries, after the peace treaties are signed, should warrant it, it will take in all the nations of the world.

I will deal with this subject in its two aspects. First, what does this League mean for China? Secondly, what contribution can China make towards the League? Inasmuch as the fundamental aim of the League is to promote world peace by preventing war, it naturally affords protection to the small and weak nations. While China is a great country, she is unfortunately weak, and, for that reason, has been subject to repeated humiliations from alien imperialism. Whether the League is able to carry out its aims is yet problematical, depending upon the ability of those who are now charged with the responsibility of the League to create a public sentiment in the democratic countries powerful enough to combat the imperialistic designs of some States, members of the League. I may be permitted to say that the recent adverse decision of the Council of the Prime Ministers concerning the German rights in Shantung has made me somewhat sceptical. But pinning my faith upon the promises of the future, I still believe the League will mean much to China.

First of all the League will give China an opportunity to readjust herself to the new situation. Since the days of 1897 when two German missionaries were accidentally murdered in the interior of Shantung, there has been a "battle for concession" among the Foreign Powers in China. Germany seized the opportunity for the occupation of Kiaochow by force. Even when the murderers were captured and executed, certain officials were punished for lax conduct, an indemnity was paid and two expiatory chapels erected, the matter was not allowed to be dropped. Germany demanded that Kiaochow be leased to her for a period of ninety-nine years, and the demand was enforced by the dispatching of a German squadron under the command of the Emperor's brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, who was instructed to be prepared to "strike with his mailed fist." This was quickly followed by the Russian demand for the lease of Port Arthur and Dalny. Great Britain and France felt it necessary to preserve "the balance of power" in the Far East by leasing Weihaiwei and Kwangchouwan respectively.

Most people now agree that the big "blow-out," called the Boxer Outbreak of 1900, was the immediate result of this "battle for concessions." While the outbreak had cost China quite dearly, it yet had taught the people at least one valuable lesson, namely: if China is ever to be saved from partition, she must strive to regain complete independence. Half-measures would never produce the desired effect. In turn that big "blow-out" prepared the way for the successful Revolution of 1911 which resulted in establishing a Republican regime in place of the old imperial autocracy. But unfortunately for China a Republican regime was not looked upon with favor by more than one foreign Power. Alien imperialism continued its intrigues, with the result that the country has witnessed four revolutions in the short space of seven years and two attempts to re-establish the imperial regime.

What the desire of the people of China is has been made manifestly clear. It is to retain the Republican form of government, and we ask that it be definitely accepted by all nations. In desiring to adapt herself to this form of government her leaders are not unaware of the tremendously difficult task before them. They are fully conscious of the ignorance prevailing among the mass of the people and of their poverty; of the need of better means of transportation and communication; of the lack of industrial development and of the backwardness in the methods of manufacture; above all, of their own want of political experience. But they are determined to apply themselves resolutely to the task. They ask that assistance be given them in this reconstructive and transition period in two definite forms: first, to remove the hindrances of an international nature, and secondly, to furnish them with expert knowledge and capital.

Of the hindrances of an international nature the greatest is what is generally known as the "Spheres of Influence or Interests." It was Germany who first claimed a "sphere of influence" over the Province of Shantung, following her seizure of Kiaochow in 1898.

The rest of the Powers then, on the ground of preserving the "balance of power," each claimed their respective "spheres," two strong arms of the ever-grabbing imperialism. By their claims China has been cut up into water-tight compartments, hampering her economic development, and paralysing her exercise of sovereign rights. Manchuria furnishes the most glaring example of the application of the "sphere of influence" over a given area. Gradually the Power claiming this "sphere" succeeded in getting in its hands all the elements for economic domination over the whole region, till it becomes all but in name a part of the territory of the Republic of China.

The second great hindrance is the exercise of consular jurisdiction over foreign residents in China. It is hardly necessary to dwell on the incompatibility of consular jurisdiction with the exercise of the right of territorial sovereignty. When China, in her first contact with the West, lightheartedly granted extra-territorial rights to foreign residents, she was not aware that she was relinquishing rights which naturally appertain to her sovereignty. Great Britain is among the first of the Friendly Powers to recognise the justness of our claim to abolish consular jurisdiction. As far back as 1902, in Article XII of the Sino-British Commercial Treaty, it is provided that "China having expessed a strong desire to reform her judicial system and bring it into accord with that of Western nations, Great Britain agrees to give every assistance to such reform, and she will also be prepared to relinquish her extra-territorial rights when she is satisfied that the state of Chinese laws, the arrangements for the administration, and other considerations warrant her in so doing." We find similar provisions in our treaty with the United States and that with Japan in 1903.

China has made remarkable progress in the judicial notably since the inauguration of the Republican regime. Dr. Wang Chung-hui, a distinguished graduate of your own educational institution, jurist of world fame, has been at the head of the Codification of Laws Commission appointed by our Government for two years. The Commission plan to complete their labor by the end of 1924, when the five codes are expected to be promulgated and all the districts to be furnished with modern courts. While we do not claim that our laws and their administration will have reached the stage of perfection by 1924, we do feel confident to assert that they shall have made such progress as to warrant Western Powers to relinquish their consular jurisdiction.

The third hindrance is the denial to China of the right to regulate her own tariff. She is at present bound by treaties to levy only a uniform rate of 5 percent ad valorem. This is not only most unjust but also most unscientific. Necessaries and luxuries are taxed alike, with the natural consequence that there has been an abnormal increase in the import of luxuries, such as wine and tobacco. The evils of this unjust and unscientific taxation are too glaring to require further comment. We believe that the friendly Powers will restore to China the same fiscal rights as is enjoyed by all independent nations so that our people may develop their vast natural resources, become better consumers of the world's commodities, and hence better able to contribute their share to the progress and civilisation of mankind.

There are other hindrances to be removed, while they are vital to the territorial integrity and political independence of China. I will merely mention them, believing that if the Powers will agree to renounce "spheres of influence" in China, abolish consular jurisdiction over their nationals, and accord tariff autonomy in China, they must be prepared to withdraw their troops and post-offices from and restore their leased territories and concessions to China.

Besides removing hindrances of international nature which hamper China's free development, the Friendly Powers can assist China by furnishing her with expert knowledge and capital. The work of Sir Robert Hart and Sir Richard Dane have shown how men of expert knowledge from foreign countries can be of great service to our Government. I am in favor of engaging many a foreign expert to help in organising and administering the various departments of our Government. They should be given executive powers and be regularly employed by the Government.

Every casual observer of China knows that she is a land of vast resources, not only in rich mineral and agricultural products, but also in the limitless supply of man-power. These resources require capital for their development. There has been recently formed the new Quadruple Consortium with the express purpose of helping China financially. May I be permitted to express the hope that they will avoid the mistake of the old Consortium to lend money to the Chinese Government, in violation of the Constitution, in order to enable and subsidise a powerful man to destroy his rivals and kill off parliamentary government in its embryo. The new Consortium may very well consult the wishes of the people through their elected representatives, as to how the loans should be best used.

Turning now to what the League can do for China, let us take up the other aspect of the question, namely, what China can do for the League. In the important situation in which

(Continued On Page 11)

Correspondence

Summer Disease Hospital Needs

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—Please kindly allow me a few words in your esteemed paper.

I think everybody is awe-stricken when he reads from time to time the reports of THE CHINA PRESS about the pathetic and alarming situation in the local Summer Disease Hospital. The hospital needs doctors and funds badly to meet the situation. Of course, the latter is more urgently needed, without which the services of competent doctors can not be obtained. But so far as I know, the public, both foreign and Chinese, is not yet ready to relieve the seriousness of the situation by contributing funds for it. I believe it is not because the Shanghai public is cold hearted. On the contrary, the Shanghai public is well noted for its benevolence, as manifested on many occasions. It is only because there are no men of high social standing and good repute to take the lead. Once appeared, I am sure, there will be an immediate generous response from the public. I like in behalf of those poor victims to thank in advance those gentleman who shall take into consideration my words and willingly undertake the task.

Your sincerely,
CHEN DING-SAI.
Shanghai, July 30, 1919.

The Chinese Students to America

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—We have seen reports in the local papers stating that the Tsing Hua students will sail for the United States on board the Shinyo Maru. We are sorry to say that this is altogether mistaken. Sufficient berths were reserved on s.s. Colombia of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company through Mr. Y. C. Tong months ago and no change has been made since. As the report has caused not a little misunderstanding, we request you to publish this letter in your paper to dispel it.

We take this opportunity also to correct another report concerning the location of the Tsing Hua official headquarters. We are now using the World's Chinese Students' Federation for the purpose, which was also arranged months ago.

We shall be very much obliged if you will insert this letter in the next issue of your paper.

Yours truly,
MING S. LOWE,
Tsing Hua Commissioner.
Shanghai, July 30, 1919.

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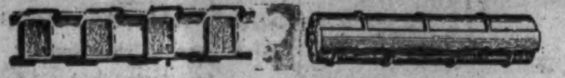

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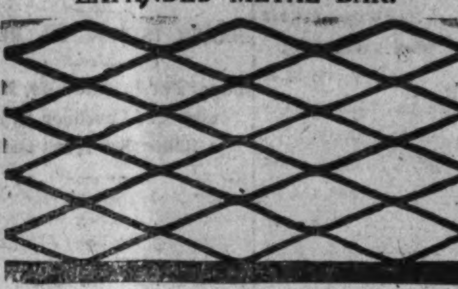

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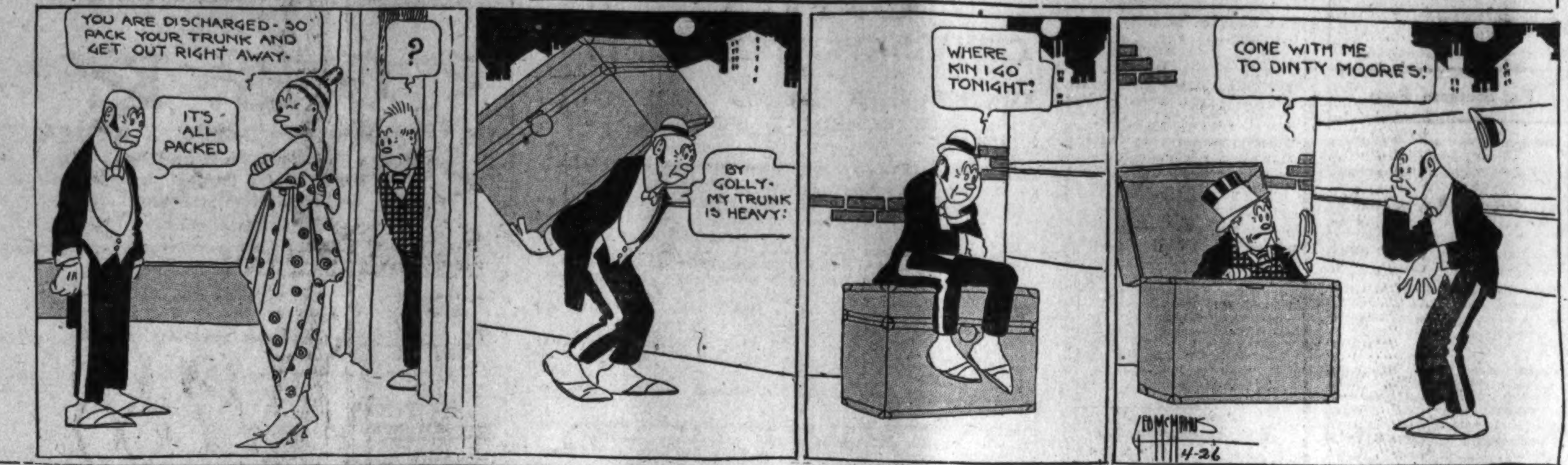
Bringing Up Father

By George McManus


YOU ARE DISCHARGED - SO PACK YOUR TRUNK AND GET OUT RIGHT AWAY-
IT'S ALL PACKED
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BY GOLLY-MY TRUNK IS HEAVY!
WHERE KIN I GO' TONIGHT?
COME WITH ME TO DINTY MOORE'S!
ED MCMANUS
4-26

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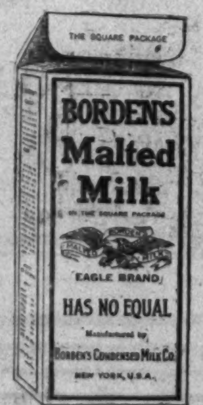

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AGENTS

To Beat H.C. Of L. With An Iceless Icebox

As the weather grows warmer and ice slips into the ranks of commodities that march under the banner of H. C. L., the question of how to keep the refrigerator full this summer begins to worry the already sadly perplexed head of the family. In view of the scarcity of ice, the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca has been making some experiments in methods and devices for beating the iceman. As a result the Syracuse Kitchen, as a part of its extension work in home economics, has demonstrated an iceless icebox that may be set up by any householder at a cost of G.$11, six of which are for services of a carpenter. If you are handy with tools you can clip off the cost of the carpenter, and by using an old piece of Canton flannel or cotton blanket you can reduce the cost of your home-made refrigerator to G.$3.75. At least that is the way the State College figures it out; and this is the way it is done, according to information sent out by Director A. R. Mann:

"The iceless refrigerator depends on the principle that evaporating water has a cooling effect. It is simply an open framework of shelves surrounded by wet cloth. It should be kept in a shady place where air is in motion. The shelves, the bottom, and the four supporting posts should form an open framework covered with wire screen. The top is solid wood and supports an enameled pan. The whole rests on the four short legs of the framework in another similar pan. The front is hinged as a door.

"All four screened sides are covered with Canton flannel, smooth side out, buttoned on. The buttons are sewed on a tape which is tacked to the frame so as to engage the buttonholes in the cloth. This plan of buttoning permits the use of a duplicate cover and allows for a weekly washing. Fastened around the top are four flaps of cloth which extend up over the top into the upper pan of water. They serve as wicks or siphons to keep the Canton flannel cover moist.

"If practicable, the whole affair should be white, as that refracts heat and light. The screening should be of a non-rusting wire, such as copper or zinc."

For convenience, the College advises a size of four feet eight inches in height and two feet square, with the shelves eleven inches apart. Further directions state:

"These dimensions require three yards of twenty-four-inch wire screen, one pint of white paint for first coat, and one pint of white enamel; fifty linear feet of three-quarter by three inch stuff for framework, sixteen feet of one-inch lumber one foot wide for shelves (unless shelves are made of wire), and forty-six linear feet of molding; hinges, catch, buttons, tape, nails, tacks, and thirteen yards of thirty-inch Canton flannel, which will make two covers."

This iceless icebox will not give temperatures approaching the freezing-point, the home-workers of the College warn, but those constructed on the above plan are known to have held a temperature of fifty-four degrees on the hottest days of the summer last year—and those who recall those days will admit that is a remarkable feat.

Sea Chanties—A Link With The Days Of Sails And Spars

By Morley Roberts

(From London Daily Express)

A sea song is not a sea "chanty," though most people seem to think it is. What sailormen sing in the fo'c'sle when they are in a good ship and feel like singing may be any kind of song. They are mostly sentimental for the matter of that, and rarely have anything to do with the sea. At times, however, one may hear "Spanish Ladies" or "Rolling Home" in the second dog-watch. A chanty or shanty is purely and simply a working or hauling song. Whether the word is derived from the French "chanter," to sing, or from a shanty song, i.e., such a song as was sung in grog-shanties and the like, is a little doubtful. It is, however, invariably pronounced "shanty."

The main theme is sung by the shantyman and the hauling chorus by the rest of the watch, or the whole crowd if all hands are on deck. They haul at the stressed words of the chorus, for the whole scheme of the shanty is to ensure a simultaneous pull on the brace or sheet or whatever gear may be handled. Among the real old favorites are "Haul on the Bowline," "Blow the Man Down," "Handily, Boys! so Handy!" The shanty-man, who is very often an old seaman, will often be the first man on the brace, and I have seen them look as proud as a Scotch piper as they started, after a look at those tailing on behind them. He gives out:

Haul on the bowline,
The main t'gallant bowline,

and the rest come in with:

Haul on the bowline,
The bowline, haul!

the pull coming on the word "haul." Then the shanty-man may go on as he likes, sometimes with personal remarks, such as:

Haul on the bowline,
The cook's a baily Chinaman,

or, more according to tradition, with:

Haul on the bowline,
The ship she is a-rollin',

and so on, till the bo'sun says "Belay there!" Such a shanty is a fairly slow one, though the time can be varied by the chief musician when the haul is heavy or light. "Handily, boys, so handy!" is a quicker shanty, and often used for mastheading a topsail. I have heard it sung (and sung it myself):

Now, up aloft that yard must go,
Handily, boys, so handy!
So haul it up from down below,
Handily, boys, so handy!
And when we get to the Isle of Wight,
Handily, boys, so handy!
The pilot boat will heave in sight,
Handily, boys, so handy!

There is, indeed, a grim and sometimes awful humor in a few of the shanties, in "Whisky," for instance, which often goes:

Whisky is the life of man,
Whisky, Johnny;
And I'll drink whisky while I can,
Whisky for my Johnny!
Oh, whisky killed my poor old dad,
Whisky, Johnny;
And whisky drove my mother mad,
Whisky for my Johnny!

Many of the best and most interesting tunes are set to words which cannot be printed, in particular one of the capstan shanties, which has a curious staccato rhythm for the men as they stamp round shoving at the handspikes. Some of the "stamp and go" or "walk away" shanties are very good. They are used when there is enough "beef on the braces" for the men to run away rather than do a haul at rhythmic intervals. Such a one is "What shall we do with a drunken sailor," in which a step is taken with each accented syllable. The slowest shanty of all is one known as a "mainsheet shanty." Here there is a good deal of song to one big pull. An example is:

Way, haul away; we'll hang and haul together,
Why, haul away, and haul away, Joe,

in which the only pull is on the word, "Joe." It goes on:

Way, haul away; we'll haul for better weather;
Way, haul away, and haul away, Joe.

Another favorite is "Time for us to leave her." I have heard it sung with considerable bitterness when the ship's officers were not popular:

Oh, the time are hard and wages low,
Leave her, bullies, leave her;
Bet your life it's time to go;
It's time for us to leave her.

Perhaps the most beautiful of all the shanties is "Good-bye, fare you well!" and to hear it sung early on a misty morning in a harbor when many ships are "rousing out the mud-hook" is something to remember.

The Aspirations Of China

(Continued from Page 10)

China finds herself today, to raise this question may cause some people to smile. But is there no contribution that China can make towards the League? I believe there is. Negatively, she can assist the League to prevent a most probable world war. By setting her house in order and making herself strong, she will not afford "too great a temptation" to the world's imperialists. Positively China has all the qualities to become a strong democratic Power. Her old ideal of "Great Unity" has taken on a new aspect. She may yet prove a valued supporter in the fight "to make the world safe for democracy."

The Chinese conception of a world unity is based on the sound principle that moral forces and not physical forces command true obedience. China is decidedly the oldest living nation of the world. Mongols and Tartars, aliens to the Chinese, overran the country, but where are their so-called conquerors today. They are not only become the conquered but are irretrievably lost, being absorbed by the Chinese. The Chinese civilisation has spread to Japan, Korea, Siam, Annam, and the other surrounding tribes and nations, not through conquest by force of arms but through sheer weight of moral forces. Compare the growth of China—four hundred million in population and four million square miles in area—with that of Russia. The contrast is most vivid. In the former the population has been homogeneous in law, in written and to a large extent—larger than in Europe in spoken language, in characteristics, in manners and customs. What a spectacle Russia presents today! She has broken into pieces because the pieces had been held together by physical forces and not moral forces.

In conclusion, let me repeat that China most heartily supports the League of Nations, not only for the benefit she will get from the League, but also for the share she can contribute to the League. The League embodies, expands, and renovates the age-long cherished idealism of hers, the World's Unity. She feels proud to see younger nations of the West, Great Britain and America, championing her own idealism, and she solemnly pledges to thoroughly rejuvenate herself, so that she will soon be a source of strength to the League.

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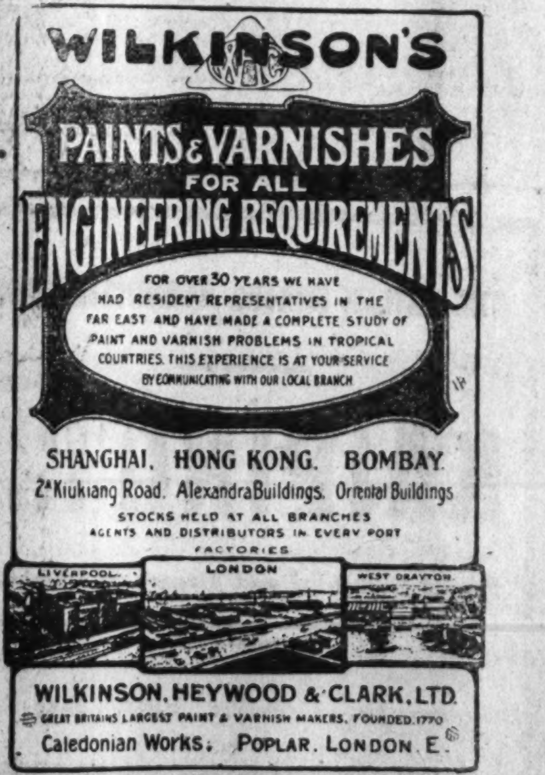

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, July 31, morning** ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Nagivation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Thursday, July 31**, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kianghsin**, Captain J. R. Milligan, will leave on **Thursday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Str. **Hwahlee**, 1,151 tons, Captain Lee, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunts Wharf on **Thursday, July 31**, about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachang Maru**, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, July 31**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kiukiang**, Captain J. Peacock, will leave on **Thursday, July 31**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Loongwo**, 3,925, tons, Captain Findelson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunts Wharf on **Friday, Aug. 1**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s steamer **Tafoo Maru**, Captain H. Yamasita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, August 1**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Friday, August 1**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Nanyang Maru**, Captain S. Takesita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, August 2**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer **Tatung**, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, August 2**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Luenho**, 2,868 tons, Captain Jackson will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunts Wharf on **Monday, August 4**, about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Talee Maru**, Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Monday, August 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**. No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Wingsang**, 2,339 tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunts Wharf on **Tuesday, August 5**, about morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen**, will leave on **Thursday, afternon** at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

FOOCHOW via WENCHOW.—The Str. **Hacan**, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on **Thursday morning**. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Taishun**, Captain C. Westerland, will leave on **Thursday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

Ningpo:—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Stott R. N. R., will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, August 1**, at 5:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The Str. **Feiching**, Captain J. Smith, will leave on **Friday** morning. For Feright or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean**, Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Friday, August 1**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage No. 401.

NINGPO & POOTOO.—The Str. **Kiangteen**, will leave on **Saturday**, afternoon at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan**, Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, August 2**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Capt. W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Sunday, Aug. 3**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsukaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Tuesday, August 5**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Canada Maru**, Captain T. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **August 19**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, August 1**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Te. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien**, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, August 1**, at ——— For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Te. No. 401.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str **Hsinming**, Captain Mackinon, will leave on **Friday**, at 2 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer **Yingchow**, Cap. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, August 2**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAU.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Monday, August 4**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Chin Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, August 5**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORTSAID MARSEILLES & ANTWERP.—The Steamer **Amazon Maru**, Captain A. Kobayashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **August 8**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer **Africa Maru**, Captain H. Yamanoto, will be despatched on **Saturday, August 23**. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-alunch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORTSAID MARSEILLES & ANTWERP.—The Steamer **Altai Maru**, Captain T. Fuchigami, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **August 24**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel Central No. 4234 & 4235.

Shipping Items

The Blue Funnel s.s. Hector is due in Shanghai from Liverpool and ports today.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Tuesday and may be expected to arrive today.

The I.-C. s.s. Hangsang may be expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton and Hongkong today.

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is expeced to arrive in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The P. & O. s.s. Nagoya, with general cargo from London and 7011 bales of yarn and 893 bales of cotton from Bombay, left Hongkong for Shanghai at noon on Monday and is due here this evening.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru arrived from Japan yesterday and will sail for London and ports today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Neleus arrived in Shanghai from Japan yesterday and will sail for London on Saturday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtau tomorrow morning and will sail for Dairen direct Saturday afternoon. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 2:30 o'clock.

The I.-C. s.s. Yusang is due in Shanghai from Tientsin and Chefoo on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Waishing will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Monteagle is due in Shanghai from Vancouver, Victoria and Japan ports tomorrow and will dock at the Hongkew Wharf about 3:30 p.m. The Monteagle sails for Hongkong direct on Monday.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon will sail for Marseilles via Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti and Port Said on Monday, August 25. The tender Whangpoo with passengers and mails will leave the French Mail Jetty at nine o'clock the same morning.

The U.S. gun-boat Villalobos sailed from Shanghai yesterday.

The U.S. cruiser Albany arrived in Shanghai yesterday.

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For **WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN** (and Peking via TIENTSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For **AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.**—S.S. Saiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Singan and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

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Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 30 —	River ports	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
July 30 —	Hankow	Tseangtah 2	Br.	C.I.&E.L. Co.
July 30 —	Swtow, H'kong, C'ton	Choysang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 30 —	Wenchow	Yungshin	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
July 30 —	Japan	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M.M. Cie
July 30 —	Japan	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 30 —	Cruise	U.S.S. Villalobos		
July 30 —	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
July 30 —	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.

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	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*AMAZON MARU	18,000	A. Kobayashi,	Aug. 5	Aug. 8
*ALTAI MARU	18,000	D. Fuchigami,	Aug. 20	Aug. 24

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.

In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
AFRICA MARU	18,000	H. Yamamoto,	Aug. 22	Aug. 23

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
CANADA MARU	12,000	T. Nemoto,	Aug. 18	Aug. 19

[redacted]

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)

Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

TENYO MARU .... Oct. 6, 1919
SHINYO MARU .... Oct. 31

FOR HONGKONG

TENYO MARU .... Sept. 22, 1919

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

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*S.S. "NANKING" ....AUGUST 22nd
S.S. "CHINA" ....SEP. 14th

*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NANKING" .... AUGUST 7th
S.S. "CHINA" ....AUGUST 31st

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

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CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
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(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, and England:

	Tons		
AWA MARU	12,000	Capt. S. Hirata,	July 31
KITANO MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	Aug. 4
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. U. Tanaka,	Aug. 18

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Sept. 1

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Aug. 2
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. J. Nakajima,	Aug. 9
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yoshida,	Aug. 12

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

YAWATA MARU	2,000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	Aug. 3
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. H. Yamamoto,	Aug. 6
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Aug. 9
TAKESHIMA MARU ..	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida	Aug. 13

FOR JAPAN

IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa,	Aug. 10

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. M. Naduda,	Aug. 8

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Aug. 31

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. F. C. Cope,	August 20
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	Sept. 24
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamazaki.	Oct. 22

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNEMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
March 15th, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.	Miles		Peking-Mukden Line		Mail 4.
20.35	8.35	0	dep.	Peking	arr.	19.50
23.45	11.12	84	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	17.00
23.50	11.17		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.53
24.00	11.25		arr.	Tientsin-East	dep.	16.45
19.35	. .	524	arr.	Mukden	dep.	. .

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.	Miles		Tientsin-Pukow Line		Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	9.45	11.30	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	17.05	15.45	20.15
6.55	9.55	11.40		arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	16.55	15.35	20.05
7.25	10.15	11.55	2.71	dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.31	15.20	19.45
13.02	16.00	15.30	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	13.05	11.28	15.28
16.40	19.20	18.08	148	dep.	Techow	dep.	10.39	8.47	11.56
19.57	22.12	20.21	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	8.06	6.00	8.30
7.	:		220		:				8.
6.00	22.25	20.31	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	7.56	5.40	19.02
9.27	1.00	22.31	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	6.01	3.25	16.24
12.27	3.47	0.38	318	arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	3.49	0.40	13.00
12.47	4.02	0.48		dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	3.39	0.02	12.88
16.30	6.55	3.16	377	dep.	Lincheng	dep.	1.20	21.24	9.26
19.02	8.45	4.50	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	23.36	19.20	6.30
9.	:		420		:				10.
5.40	9.00	4 57	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	23.29	19.00	20.50
11.26	13.02	8.38	523	arr.	Pengpu	dep.	19.53	14.55	15.20
11.51	13.20	8.40		dep.	Pengpu	arr.	19.46	14.35	14.09
18.27	17.34	11.52	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	16.48	10.50	8.27
20.08	18.55	13.00	631	arr.	Pukow	dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.	Miles		Shanghai-Nanking Line		Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				
13.10	4.10	d. Yenchowfu a.	12.08	23.53
14.03	5.05	a. Tsiningchow d.	11.15	23.00

Lincheng-Tsaochuang Branch Line						
21.30	16.40	9.30	d. Lincheng a.	6.28	15.50	21.00
22.40	17.50	10.40	a. Tsaochuang d.	5.15	14.40	19.50

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, March, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
Amoy and Swatow	Feiching	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
River Ports	Train & str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	22.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
United Kingdom, via Suez ...	†Tydeus	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
V'stock and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	16.00	—	—	—	—
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	—	—
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	—	—
Amoy and Swatow	Feiching	22.00	..	—	—	—	—
Vladivostok..	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	22.00
Tomorrow.							
Nagasaki and Vladivostok ..	Simbirsk	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Simbirsk	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingsing	..	11.00	..	..	..	22.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton.	Tungshing	11.00	..	..	..	..	1
Swatow and Hongkong	Tungshing	..	11.00	..	..	..	10.50
Swatow and Hongkong.......	Chenan	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo........	Shuntien	9.00	..	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo.......	Tungchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	8.30
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	22.00	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Tean	..	9.00	..	..	..	22.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
Chefoo	Hsinming	11.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Hongkong and Canton	Tean	9.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Saturday, August 2.							8.30
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton..	Sunning	22.00	..				
Amoy and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	22.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Kasuga Maru	..	13.30	..	..	..	22.00
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	
Japan & America, via Moji..	do	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan & America, via N'saki	Kasuga Maru	..	..	..	..	a20.00	19.30
Japan & America	do	13.30	..	..	..	14.00	13.30
Japan & America	Yawata Maru	19.30	..	..	..	..	13.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo.......	Kingsing	11.00	..	..	..	..	19.00
							10.30

† Parcels only.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.
E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 12	— San Francisco	Korshaes	Am.	
May 23	— San Francisco	Wergeland	Am.	S. & Dix.
June 17	— Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
June [illegible]	— Japan	Taito Maru	Jap.	
July 3	—	Ralph Moller	Br.	M. & Co.
July 9	— Hankow	Hwahhsin ..	Chi.	
July 11	— Hongkong	Meian	Am.	Socony.
July 16		Hwahkuei	Chi	B. & S.
July 17	— Tientsin	Taishin Maru	Jap.	
July 20	— River Ports	Tydeus	Br.	B. & S.
July 21	— River Ports	Kiangwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 23	— Cruise	Siangtan	Br.	B. & S.
July 23	— Liverpool	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
July 24	— Vladivostok	Euryphlus	Br.	B. & S.
July 24	— Chinwangtao	Saratov	Rus.	R.V.F.
July 24	— Japan	Patriot	Br.	K.M.A.
July 25	— Antung	Hanamet	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July 25	— Japan	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
July 25	—	Taiei Maru	Jap.	
July 26	Hongkong	Anlan	Br.	A. P. Co.
July 26	—	Fukuri M.	Jap.	
July 27	— Japan	Kiukiang	Br.	B. & S.
July 28	— Tsingtau	Kamijima Maru	Jap.	
July 28	— Chefoo	Taigen Maru	Fr.	M.M. Cie
July 28	—	Hsintah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
		Luceric		
July 28	—	Tenri Maru	Jap.	
July 28	— River Ports	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
July 28	— River Ports	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 28	— River Ports	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
July 28	— Dairen	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July 28	— Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 28	—	Lindsay Moller	Br.	M. & Co.
July 28	— Japan	Kayo Maru	Jap.	
July 28	— Japan	Kaijun Maru	Jap.	
July 28	— Japan	Yenoura Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
July 28	— Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 29	— Hongkong	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
July 29	— Hongkong	Dacre Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
July 29	— Chinwangtao	Kiangping	Jap.	K.M.A.
July 29	— Chinwangtao	Koun Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
July 29	— Chinwangtao	Upolu	Br.	
July 29	— Tientsin, ports	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
July 29	— Tientsin, ports	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
July 29	— Chefoo	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co
July 29	— River ports	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 29	— River ports	Wuchang	Br.	B & S
July 29	— River ports	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
July 29	— Foochow	Weishun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
July 29	— Japan	Pembrokeshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
July 29	— Japan	Akiba Maru	Jap.	
July 30	— Japan	Neleus	Br.	B. & S.
July 30	— Japan	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 30	— Japan	Mikawa Maru	Jap.	
July 30	— Japan	Awa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 30	— Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Customs
July 30	— River ports	Hwahlee	Chi.	J. M. & Co
July 30	— Woosung	Niigata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 30	— Tsingtau	Mikuni Maru	Jap.	S.T. Co.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jettey at 3 p.m.

Saturday, August 2, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 2:30 p.m.

Monday, August 4, 1919

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

Monday, August 24, 1919

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 9 a.m.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 9	—	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 10	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 12	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Aug. 16	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 16	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Aug. 17	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 22	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 22	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 23	—	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Aug. 24	—	Seattle	Western Knight	Am.	R. D. Co.
Aug. 28	—	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	R. D. Co.
Aug. 30	—	Seattle	Eldridge	Am.	R. D. Co.
Aug. —	—	San Francisco	West Conab	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 1	—	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sep. 6	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Sept. 9	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sep. 13	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Sept. 14	—	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Sep. 17	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Oct. 4		Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Sep. —	—	San Francisco	West Vaca	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 2	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 3	—	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 6	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 9	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 9	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 10	—	Kobe	Iyo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 12	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 13	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 21	—	Liverpool	Tydeus	Br.	B. & S.
July 31	—	London	Awa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July —	—	London	Kansas	Am.	J.M. & Co.
July —	—	London	Kentucky	Am.	J.M. & Co.
Aug. 2	—	London	Neleus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 3	—	London, etc.	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 4	—	London	Kitano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 4	—	Liverpool	Deucalion	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 8	—	London	Amazen Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Aug. 8	—	Singapore	Methven	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 14	—	London, etc.	Teiresias	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 18	—	London	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Aug. 21	—	London, etc.	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 22	—	London	Nagoya	Br.	P.&O.S.N.Co
Aug. 24	—	London	Altai Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Aug. 24	—	London	Ajax	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 28	—	London, etc.	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 4	—	Liverpool	Orestes	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 11	—	Liverpool	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 11	—	London, etc.	Elpenor	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 25	—	London, etc.	Laomedon	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 31	—	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 31	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 31	—	Hongkong & Canton	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 1	5.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 1	noon	Swtow, H'kong, C'ton	Tungshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 1	10.00*	Hongkong & Canton	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 1	—	Amoy & Swatow	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 1	4.30	Ningpo & Pootoo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Aug. 2	4.00	Ningpo & Pootoo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 2	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 3	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 4	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Aug. 12	—	Hongkong	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug. 1	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 1	2.00	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 1	—	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
—	—	Antung	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 2	D.L.	Tsingtau	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 2	3.30	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Aug. 2	noon	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Aug. 4	—	T'tau, T'tsin, Dalny	Keelung M.	Jap.	O. S. K.
Aug. 5	6.00*	Tsingtau & Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Aug. 5	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 31	—	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
July 31	—	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
July 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
July 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 31	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiukiang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Aug. 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang M.	Jap.	N. K. K.
Aug. 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	
WTW	—		Snipe	Br.	gun-boat
WTW	—		Nightingale	Br.	gun-boat
P&OBI	June 18		General Alava	Am.	gun-boat
2 C	June 19		Yodo	Jap.	gun-boat
B N B	June 19		Kinsha	Br.	gun-boat
O D W	July 15		Woodlark	Br.	gun-boat
M M B	—		Nowaki	Jap.	destroyer
S P	July 26		Monocacy	Am.	gun-boat
	July 27		Villalobos	Am.	gun-boat
I C.	July 30		Albany	Am.	cruiser

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 30	— Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
July 30	— Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
July 30	— Japan	Neleus	Br.	B. & S.
July 30	— Japan	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 30	— Japan	Mikawa Maru	Jap.	
July 30	— Japan	Awa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 30	— Cruise	U. S. S. Albany		
July 30	— Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Customs
July 30	— River ports	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
July 30	— Woosung	Niigata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 30	— Tsingtau	Mikuni Maru	Jap.	S.T. Co.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE ILST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$635
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$425
North China	$220
Union of Canton	Hk. $192½ B
Yangtsze	Tls. 280 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	$22 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$138
Hongkong Fire	$340 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def ...	$158
Indo-China Pref...	$158
"Shell"	220/- C.R. S.
Shanghai Tug (o) ..	Tls. 35 B.
Shanghai Tug (f) ...	Tls. 36 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 13 B.
Oriental Cons	21/-
Raub	$2 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$170 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 120 x D
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 26½ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 90 B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	Tls. 93 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land ..	Tls. 76
China Land	Tls. 60
Shanghai Land	Tls. 67½ x D
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 17 B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 300 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 87 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 212½ B.
Oriental	Tls. 107½
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 204 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 27½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 15½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. ...	Tls. 83
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$180 B.
Green Island	$8.20 B.
Langkats	Tls. 20½ CNI
Major Bros	Tls. 5 [S.
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 105 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$12½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	Tls. 88
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5.35 B.
Weeks	$11½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 22 B.
Batu Anam 1918 ...	Tls. 0.75 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.62½ B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.90
Chempedak	Tls. 6 B.
Cheng	Tls. 1.90 S.
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 6 B.
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 5 B.
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 13
Kamunting	Tls. 3½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 15½
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 4 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 10½ B.
Padang	Tls. 8.80
Pengkalan Durian ..	Tls. 4 B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.82½ B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.70 B.
Seekee	Tls. 0.70 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.85 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref. ...	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 0.75 B.
Sungala	Tls. 0.60 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.40 B.
Shanghai Seremban ..	Tls. 0.40 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.70 B.
Tebong	Tls. 14½
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber..	Tls. 350 S.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 14 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb...	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 78½
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21½
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 22
Shanghai Mercury ...	Tls. 25
Shanghai Telephone.	Tls. 75
S'hai Waterworks ...	Tls. 163½

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. Central 398

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia ..Aug. 9
For Vladivostok
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk ..Aug. 1
For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Aug. 2

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per O.S.K. s.s. Africa M. Aug. 1
Per R.M.S. Monteagle ....Aug. 1

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI LOCAL TIME IS ONE HOUR AHEAD OF RAILWAY TIME

(MAIN LINE)

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local	Night Express R
Shanghai North .... dep	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	...	19.15
Jessfield .... dep	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....	19.30
Siccawei .... dep	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....	19.36
Lunghwa Junction........ dep	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....	19.5
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction ... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*	*19.50*
Sunkiang .... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....	20.26
Kashai .... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....	21.20
Kashing .... dep.	7.40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....	21.5
Yehzah .... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....	22.22
Changan .... dep.	9.45	11.41	14 00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....	22.22
Hangchow .... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.40	....	19.19	....	....	22 53
Zahkou .... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.10	....	19.35	....	....	24.00

ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local	Night Express
Zahkou .... dep	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30	17.50
Hangchow .... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10 00	14.35	16.05	18. 5
Changan .... dep.	...	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15 20	17.36	19.03
Yehzah .... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12 39	15.51	18.40	19.45
Kashing .... dep.	...	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30	20.15
Kashai .... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....	20.38
Sungkiang .... dep.	....	9.06	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....	21.36
Lunghwa Junction......dep.	*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	..	*22.23*
Shanghai South....... arr.	*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.5*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	...	*22.40*
Lunghwa Junction ...... dep.	...	10 30	11.3	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....	22.17
Siccawei .... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....	22.25
Jessfield .... dep	...	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....	22.31
Shanghai North ...... arr		11 05	12.05	14 35	....	17 55	18.5	....	22.45

(KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE)

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU

Konzenchiao.... dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	17 30	23.00
Kenshangmun .. dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	17.45	23 15
Hangchow...... dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16 25	18.07	23 25
Zahkou.......... arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	....	18.25	....

ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Zahkou ...... dep.	...	10 10	12.25	...	....	18.40	....
Hangchow.... dep	7.30	10 40	12 45	14.5	16.40	19.15	23.40
Kenshangmun dep.	7.42	10 57	[illegible]	15.12	16.52	19.27	23.52
Konzenchiao.. arr.	7.55	11 10	[illegible]	15.25	17.05	19.40	0.05

R. Restaurant Car.

∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

APOLLO THEATRE THURSDAY, JULY 31st AUGUST 1st and 2nd

A GREAT THOS. INCE PRODUCTION

BLOOD WILL TELL
BLOOD WILL TELL

Featuring

WILLIAM DESMOND
WILLIAM DESMOND
AND
ENID MARKEY
ENID MARKEY

A gripping story of love and finance in which a disinherited son turns out to be chip-of-the-old-block and saves his father from ruin.

YOU WILL LIKE THIS "GINGER" FILM

Pathe's British and American Gazettes.

LONESOME LUKE —— IN —— "TAKE A CHANCE"

A good Harold Lloyd comedy!.

Matinee, Saturday 4 p.m.

"Mrs. Plum's Pudding"

Mat'nee, Sunday 3.30 p.m.

"The Lightning Raider"
Episode 11th—"The Bars of Death"
Episode 12th—"Hurled into Space"

The Film Every Girl Will See

IS TO BE PRESENTED AT THE

Victoria Theatre

TONIGHT TONIGHT

"A SCHOOL FOR HUSBANDS"

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FANNIE WARD

A PARAMOUNT PRODUCTION

BOSTOCK'S

ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS

Tonight Tonight

at 9.15

First Matinee Saturday, at 5.15

BOOKING at MOUTRIE'S

Dine
at the
TROCADERO
"The Troc"
14 ASTOR ROAD
(opposite Astor House Hotel)

Where every morsel of food is prepared under the watchful eyes of an experienced

Foreign Caterer

Yours for service,
"Jack" Raynes

GERMAN PRINCELING GOT SULTAN'S SKULL

Britain Demands It In Peace Treaty To Restore Venerated Token To Tribe

IT HAS POLITICAL WEIGHT

Washington Experts Explain 'Scientific' Collection Made In East Africa By Germans

Washington, May 9.—The sentence in the peace treaty which calls upon the German Government to turn over to the British Government inside of six months the skull of the Sultan of Okwawa not only has set official Washington wondering, but swamped libraries and scientific institutions in Washington with inquiries. Many of these inquiries were received today by the National Geographic Society, which tonight issued a statement offering a possible solution of this curious provision of the treaty.

This solution is that the skull of the African potentate that has been dignified with a reference in the world's greatest treaty was one of 1,017 skulls that were collected in Africa by Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Mecklenburg, who headed the ostensible scientific expedition which the German Government sent into the German protectorate in East Africa in 1907 and 1908. The sentence of the treaty summary relating to the skull reads:

"Germany is to restore within six months . . . the skull of the Sultan of Okwawa, formerly in German East Africa, to his Britannic Majesty's Government."

The National Geographic Society's bulletin reads:

"Among some tribes of Africa, including German East Africa, skulls of former rulers, called Sultans, are held in high veneration and their possession often is of marked political value. There are numerous tribes in German East Africa alone, and as many of these Sultans as there are tribes. It is possible that the Sultan of Okwawa was a sort of Mohammed or Confucius among his clansmen and that the nation which assumes sovereignty over the people who revere his memory, and probably worship his skeletal remains, will be received with greater friendliness if it can restore the precious talisman.

"Furthermore, the removal of the skeleton sheds a sidelight upon the long arm of German propaganda, reaching even into darkest Africa in contemplation of 'der tag' or Prussian day under the scorching equatorial sun.

"The German Government contributed a goodly sum for an expedition headed by Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Mecklenburg, which ostensibly made a scientific study of the German protectorate in Africa in 1907-08.

"There is good reason to believe that the explorers were not wholly unaware of political advantages, and by way of tribal coups d'etat took away skulls, one of which has gained such unlooked for publicity. The Duke wrote a book about his travels, in which he stated, in summarising the results of his expedition, that 1,017 skulls and about 4,000 ethnographica were collected.'

"He describes visits to various 'Sultans.' At one point he digresses from botany and linguistics to give this naive comment on German policy: 'It is desired to strengthen and enrich the Sultan and persons in authority, and to increase thereby their interest in the continuance of German rule. At the same time, by steadily controlling and directing the Sultan and using his powers, civilising influences would be introduced. Thus by degrees, and almost imperceptibly to the Sultan himself, he eventually becomes nothing less than the executive instrument of the resident (German Governor).'

"But Germany's early policy in her African colonial expansion was marked by no such adroit methods; rather by just such disregard of native customs and ruthlessness as that indicated by her removal of the skull referred to in the treaty. Karl Peters, one of the first Germans to seek to exploit African resources, instituted such a reign of terror among the natives by inhuman treatment and especially by wholesale murder of their women that the German Government was compelled to remove his commission until the storm of civilised protest blew over.'

"But Peters was soon restored and other bureaucratic German officials rudely deposed native rulers, instead of co-operating with them, as did the British, and thus incited numerous native uprisings. One of these, in 1906, cost nearly 125,000 native lives before the Africans succumbed to the same sort of terrorism as that instituted in Belgium in 1914.

"The Duke commented upon the generosity of the natives in presenting gifts, but noted that 'yet the purchase of ethnographical material met with obstinate opposition.' He explained the reason for this, which indicated why the skull of the Sultan of Okwawa is prized, when he stated that each clan reveres some totem, believing that the spirit of the deceased enters these objects of reverence.

"The totem is just as apt to be an animal, or part of an animal—the Duke mentions the toad, crested crane, the leopard, and the goat—as a skull. Incidentally this fact helps explain the reverence of the old-time Southern darkey for such tokens as the 'left hind leg of a graveyard rabbit caught on a dark night.'"

HONAN SUMMER RESORT

Ki Kung Shan, Honan, July 25.—At this mountain resort, Ki Kung Shan, there are about one thousand foreigners passing a pleasant summer. The popularity of the place is indicated by the fact that there are a score of new houses going up, two of which are very fine and are being built by the Yuan Shih-k'ai family.

A new concession has just been added since no more building sites can be found in the original grant. To the north over a hundred new lots are now open for sale to foreigners first, then to Chinese. Honan province is keeping the sale of these in her own hands. The plan is for the purchaser to pay down $50. After that there is an annual ground rent of 24 cents a fang. Many of these lots are being claimed for future use.

During the past week the residents have enjoyed two notable speakers: Dr. Harlan P. Beach of Yale University in a series of mission lectures, and Professor John N. Reisner of Nanking University in one lecture on agriculture in its relation to evangelisation. Later in the season Dr. Torrey and Dr. Frank Keller are to be with us.

Much interest is felt here on the hill in the new National Phonetic Chinese and a large class is to be begun here next week, so that foreigners can teach it in their schools and missions. Many hold that it will greatly aid in driving out illiteracy, since anyone can learn it well enough to read and write it in a few days.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff are reported in the Municipal Gazette, as taken from the order books for the week ended July 26:

Police Force.—Long leave is granted to 3rd Class Inspector T. Kerrigan from August 21.

Sikh Constable No. 105, Mehr Singh, and Warder No. 61, Jiwan Singh, are discharged, invalided, from July 21.

3rd Class Sergeant W. T. Bartlett is permitted to terminate his service on October 22.

Fire Brigade.—Mr. R. F. Block is appointed Motor Mechanic on three months' probation from June 4.

Mr. G. C. Barlett is appointed Fireman on three months' probation from June 6.

Health Department.—Long leave is granted to Chief Inspector F. J. W. Melville from August 10.

Mr. J. E. Fensham is appointed Inspector on probation from June 28.

Mr. J. R. Gregory, Inspector on probation, is permitted to terminate his service on July 26.

Public Works Department.—Mr. K. H. Gardner, temporary Assistant Engineer, who proceeded on war service, was permitted to terminate his service on July 15.

Secretariat.—Mr. E. T. Nash, Junior Clerk, is appointed Assistant under agreement from October 6.

Amusements

St. GEORGE'S GARDEN
Bubbling Well Road

TONIGHT

Open-Air Cinema Show

DOROTHY DALTON
in
"Chicken Casey"

A Thomas Ince's five parts production and a jolly fine picture

Pathe's Gazette and other new films

OLYMPIC THEATRE

TONIGHT

ANNA HELD
in
"MADAME LA PRESIDENTE"

FIVE PARTS

ISIS THEATRE

Tonight Tonight

"THE MASTER-SERIAL"

7th and 8th Episodes

and

Modern Chinese Play on The

"Life of the Late Empress-Dowager of China"

This play was commenced on Sunday night, and will finish Tonight, when the events incidental to the Boxer trouble will be staged.

To Be Staged Shortly

"Napoleon and Josephine"

Adapted from the French novel

DRINK
RED ROC
The Perfect Water

A New Shipment of
AMERICAN
APPLE CIDER
has just been received

WHOLESALE FROM
Connell Bros. Co., *Agents*

JAPANESE VETERINARY HOSPITAL

Dr. S. NAKANISHI
and
Dr. G. KAWABE

Y-A 4 Barchet Road: Tel. N. 611
(near American Alliance Church)

23518

TAKE ADVANTAGE
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HIGH EXCHANGE

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THE
NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.
69 Nanking Road
(Near Honan Road)

REFRACTING
&
MANUFACTURING
OPTICIANS

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 7)

Municipal Notification

No. 2636.

PASSENGER PONTOONS

With a view to minimizing the danger which results from overcrowding on the public passenger pontoons opposite the Customs House, upon the arrival or departure of tenders conveying passengers from or to large mail steamers, and pending decision in regard to the permanent improvement of the present passenger landing facilities at this point, the following provisional arrangements will have effect from date, viz:—

Half an hour before the arrival or departure of a tender conveying passengers from or to large mail steamers, the passenger pontoons opposite the Customs House will be cleared by the Police and thereafter and until such time as the tender has left, admission to the pontoons will only be permitted to passengers arriving or departing by the tender and to such other persons as may hold passes issued by the Steamship Company concerned.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, July 25, 1919.

24645

Municipal Notification

No. 2602.

7% LOAN 1919

Price of Issue until further notice 95 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1919.

2424o

Prof. J. K. Seto
Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment
25 N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai.
Tel. North 2768

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAINS

S. H. N. R.

On and from the 1st August 1919 additional express trains will run as under:—

No. 116 Down.

Shanghai North Dep.	7.15 p.m.
Shanghai South Dep.	7.20 p.m.
Hangchow arr.	11.37 p.m.
Zahkou arr.	12.00 p.m.

No. 115 Up.

Zahkou Dep.	5.50 p.m.
Hangchow Dep.	6.15 p.m.
Shanghai North arr.	10.45 p.m.
Shanghai South arr.	10.40 p.m.

For detailed timings see revised time table.

BY ORDER,
Traffic Manager.

24510

Dr. med. F. T. Kiang
Physician and Surgeon

(Formerly Assistant at the Surgical University Clinic of Berlin)

Specialist in veneral diseases.
Office: 85 Szechuen Road.
Consultation Hours: 2-4 p.m.
Telephone: No. C, 3844.

HONMA HOSPITAL
No. 8A Miller Road. Tel. N. 2961

Dr. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and Diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

NOTICE

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation invite tenders for the purchase of the property situate in the International Settlement and known and registered at H.B.M. Consulate-General at Shanghai as B.C. Lot 9720.

The property, which was lately occupied by Siemssen and Co., has an area of 2 mow, 9 fun, 0 li, 4 hao and is situated at the corner of Peking Road and The Bund.

Tenders in writing should be addressed to the Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation so as to reach him not later than 31st July, 1919, and must be so framed as to remain open for acceptance on or before 15th August, 1919.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation are not bound to accept the highest or any tender received.

24128

PLATINUM

ORDERS taken for Jewellers, Electricians, Dentists and other professions and trades.

We also buy raw and old platinum at best market prices.

Melting done promptly.

WO SHING,
Tel. C. 1577, 198 Kiangse Road.

24236

Dr. James Yuking's
Office for Venereal Diseases
is now removed to
73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

NOTICE

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory has been removed from No. 4 Canton Road to

No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd floor.

24626

Szechwan Grass Cloth

Just sufficient for your wants. Ideal for the summer months.

We supply it:
ONE PRICE
ONE ROLL
ONE QUALITY
ONE COLOUR
ONE LENGTH
ONE WIDTH.

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WIDLER AND COMPANY
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Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky
DENTIST

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Plate, Crown, Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlay.

No. 3 G. Peking Road

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 20 Nanking Road
3rd Floor